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Algeria	5.50	Denmark	1.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Norway	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.K.	1.50
Austria	17 S	Canada	1.50	Finland	1.50	Greece	1.50	Ireland	1.50	Israel	1.50	Lebanon	1.50	Libya	1.50	Luxembourg	1.50	Netherlands	1.50	Poland	1.50
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Ireland	45 Ds.	Denmark	1.50	France	1.50	Germany	1.50	Italy	1.50	Japan	1.50	Norway	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.K.	1.50
Israel	125 Ls.	Canada	1.50	Finland	1.50	Greece	1.50	Ireland	1.50	Israel	1.50	Lebanon	1.50	Libya	1.50	Luxembourg	1.50	Netherlands	1.50	Poland	1.50



Morris Draper, right foreground, headed the U.S. delegation at the Lebanese-Israeli talks that were opened on Tuesday in a hotel in the town of Khalde, south of Beirut. Israel's delegation is seated at the table on the left, and Lebanon's is on the right.

Israel, Lebanon Open Talks In Beach Town Near Beirut

PLO, Israelis Held Talks, Kreisky Says

VIENNA — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said in a radio interview Tuesday that he had arranged direct contacts between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel for an exchange of prisoners of war.

The reported discussions between the two enemies were the closest contacts that have been publicly revealed.

Austria's chancellor, vacationing in Mallorca, Spain, said in the interview that families of Israeli prisoners captured during last summer's invasion of Lebanon had asked him to mediate for their release several weeks ago "with the knowledge of the [Israeli] government."

Mr. Kreisky said the issue was "so delicate that I do not want to say anything more."

Israeli officials declined comment on Mr. Kreisky's remarks, beyond repeating the official government position that "Israel has no direct contact with the PLO and never will."

But an Israeli official, who requested anonymity, said if there were any contacts "it is on a purely humanitarian level and should not be given any political significance."

Meanwhile, in an interview to be published in Wednesday's editions of the Vienna daily Kurier, Uri Avneri, a former Israeli parliamentary member, said a first meeting between a PLO representative, Isam Sartawi, and an unidentified Israeli opposition politician had failed because Mr. Sartawi had turned him down "as sole conversation partner."

But Mr. Avneri, editor of the Israeli weekly Hanan, said Prime Minister Menachem Begin had sent "a gentleman of the opposition who did not enjoy enough confidence from the PLO," according to Kurier.

Earlier, Abdullah Frangi, who heads the PLO offices in Bonn and Vienna, said the PLO had talked with Israeli representatives on a number of issues, including a possible exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Frangi, reached by telephone in Bonn, told The Associated Press that the Israeli involvement in the talks were not members of the government. Mr. Begin has insisted he will not negotiate with the PLO, which he regards as a terrorist organization.

However, the U.S. news magazine Newsweek reported in its latest issue that Mr. Begin assigned an unidentified Israeli politician to meet with PLO officials in Vienna.

Kreisky's spokesman said he discussed the release of eight Israeli soldiers being held by the PLO and Syria in eastern Lebanon.

"Prisoners of war are involved on both sides," Mr. Kreisky said, "and I was asked for this humanitarian effort and, of course, I made it."

Mr. Kreisky, who is Jewish, has tried before to play a role of mediator in the Middle East conflict. His sympathetic statements toward the PLO have drawn Israeli opposition.

Asked why he intervened in this case, Mr. Kreisky said during the broadcast that one should comply in a humanitarian request, "above all for the benefit of the families and the people."

Chancellor Kreisky said Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, had briefed him extensively on developments in the Middle East when he met Monday. But he did not say if the prisoner exchange was discussed.



Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, center, spoke Monday in Spain with Yasser Arafat, right, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and an unidentified PLO member.

Atmosphere Is 'Cordial' in First Session

By William E. Farrell

KHALDE, Lebanon — Lebanese and Israeli negotiators came to this battered seaside town Tuesday to open talks at which Lebanon hopes to achieve the withdrawal of foreign forces from its soil and Israel hopes to pave the way for a peace treaty with its northern neighbor.

The talks, the result of intensive U.S. efforts during the last three months to get the two sides to sit down together, were held in a seedy hotel called the Lebanon Beach, a relatively unscathed place considering the damage caused to Khalde in fierce summer fighting.

Until Monday, Khalde, about five miles (eight kilometers) south of Beirut, was the site of renewed bloodshed during five days of exchanges between rightist Christian militiamen and leftist Druze fighters. The fighting ended when the Israelis fortified the area on Monday with tanks, heavy equipment and soldiers.

At the end of Tuesday's session, a brief statement was issued saying only that an agenda had been discussed in a "cordial" atmosphere. The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday in the Israeli border town of Qiryat Shmona, a place frequently shelled from southern Lebanon by guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization before the Israeli invasion began on June 6.

The negotiations are expected to be tough and protracted. Hints of the divisions were evident in opening statements made by the chief delegates on Tuesday.

The chief Lebanese negotiator, Antoine Fattal, a jurist, former diplomat and one-time acting director of the Foreign Ministry, praised the U.S. mediation effort and said that the United States had agreed "to participate fully in its proceedings."

While the Lebanese have been speaking of the U.S. role as one of "partners" in the talks, the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin prefers to call the Americans "observers."

Mr. Fattal also referred to Lebanon's ties with the Arab world when he said: "Lebanon shall not undertake alone any action which may prejudice the extension of the peace process to the entire region; nor will Lebanon accept to jeopardize by any such action the fulfillment of the historical mission it has set for itself within the Arab world."

Lebanon's paramount task, Mr. Fattal said, was to secure the withdrawal of foreign forces and the extension of the government's sovereignty over the entire country.

Mr. Fattal and David Kimche, Israel's chief negotiator, differed in their public comments. Mr. Fattal said that the agreement between Lebanon and Israel that was

Russia to Test New Missile, U.S. Sources Say

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is planning to flight-test a new solid-fuel mobile missile, U.S. sources say. They say that the missile, which has never been made operational and was banned under terms of SALT-2, its deployment would violate SALT-2 provisions, according to Pentagon sources.

The 1979 agreement has not been ratified by the United States, but both Moscow and Washington have said they would abide by its provisions, one of which limited each side to one new intercontinental-range missile.

On Oct. 26, the Soviet Union tested a large solid-fuel missile, and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington, informed the State Department that it was to be his country's one new ICBM that was allowed by SALT-2. Thus, testing of the second new missile, the proposed intercontinental follow-on to the SS-16, would be a violation of SALT-2, according to U.S. sources.

U.S. sources said the missile tested in October was the same size as the current SS-19, a long-range intercontinental missile that is larger than any U.S. missile, including the proposed MX. The new Soviet rocket was powered by solid fuel, rather than liquid fuel as are all other silo-based Soviet ICBMs. The new missile failed after the first of three stages ignited.

By moving to solid fuels, the Russians will be able to have more missiles on alert and be quicker to respond to a launch command. All U.S. Minuteman missiles are solid fueled, and the 51 remaining old Titan-2 missiles, which are being retired, are liquid fueled.

A non-governmental specialist in nuclear weaponry said Monday that Soviet testing of a new mobile missile could be "an ominous sign" that marks the beginning of a "new round of arms escalation."

He speculated that the new mobile missile could have a varied range much like the present Soviet SS-11, which is counted under SALT-2 as an ICBM aimed at targets in the United States. Originally, however, SS-11s were aimed at intermediate-range targets in Western Europe.

If the Russians described the new mobile missile as an intermediate-range missile, it would not be a violation of the treaty.

It also could be described as a modernization of the SS-16, which Pentagon officials argue would be a violation of SALT-2. Modifications of existing missiles are permitted by the treaty as long as they do not vary by more than 5 percent in size and throw-weight from the existing missile.

Pentagon sources said, however, that the Russians cannot modify the SS-16 since it was tested but not deployed. Thus, one Defense Department official recently argued, a new Soviet mobile ICBM would be an entirely new missile under terms of the treaty.

"This may be the stick behind Andropov's recent proposal for a reduction in European missiles," one source said. Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, and Dmitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, both have said recently that the Soviet Union would respond to new U.S. missiles with new weapons of its own.

Andropov's Hungarian Connection 'Quality of His Mind' Left an Impression in Budapest

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — In a number of the Soviet Union's top leaders, Mr. Andropov served as Russian Embassy in Budapest from 1954 to 1957, initially as a second-rank official, then as ambassador.

Those who were troubled times, and by the uprising of 1956 and by the installation of Kadar as head of the Hungarian Communist Party.

It was the years that followed, Kadar began evolving his policy of economic decentralization and Mr. Andropov, by then in Moscow, was largely responsible for allowing him to do it in his position overseeing the Central Committee's dealings with Eastern Europe.

Andropov's tenure in Hungary has been described as a special one. And it offers the West a chance to learn something about the man. The Hungarians know him well, and they are willing to talk. People in the Soviet Union have usually found it prudent to say nothing, or to keep to a prescribed line, in discussing the country's leaders.

On Nov. 1, 1956, with the streets of Budapest blackened from battle, with Soviet forces pouring into the country despite their agreed withdrawal from the capital, Imre Nagy, the leader of the government, who sought to bring about change, found himself under pressure from all sides. He called Mr. Andropov to his office and denounced the troop movements.

The Soviet ambassador said he knew nothing of this but promised to find out. Some time later, he gave his word that the influx of Soviet troops would be halted.

But it was not. By 2 P.M. the Nagy cabinet had made the fateful decision to pull out of the Warsaw Pact, and by 5 P.M. Mr. Nagy was reading a declaration of neutrality to Mr. Andropov.

The next day, the new commander of the national guard, General Bela Kiraly, was sent to the Soviet Embassy to look into the ambassador's complaints that Hungarians were seeking to kill Mr. Kiraly, who now teaches at Brooklyn College, remembers that Mr. Andropov assured him, "Believe me, general, the Soviet people are Hungary's best friends." He offered immediate negotiations to discuss a new withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

"Here was this man Andropov who clearly understood what was going on," Mr. Kiraly said bitterly, "yet he pretended until the last moment to me and to the prime minister and to others that everything was business as usual. Even pirates, before they attack another ship, hoist a black flag. He was absolutely calculating."

According to several Hungarian sources, Mr. Andropov had already begun to make his plans for the country's future. On Nov. 1, Mr. Kadar, first secretary of the party, and Ferenc Munich, the minister of the interior in the Nagy government, stopped at the Soviet Embassy and talked for some time.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Janos Kadar

INSIDE

■ The Reagan administration plans to send a high-ranking official to Bucharest next month to warn Romania that it faces a major setback in its U.S. ties. Page 3.

■ The U.S. Interior Department announced that it will drop hundreds of thousands of acres as possible federal wilderness areas. Page 3.

American Link to British 'Mole' Tells His Story

By David Binder

New York Times Service

LONDON — By his own account, a Whitney Straight always wanted to be a political knight-errant. Certain means to do so: inherited money, education and friends in high places in the United States and abroad.

20 months ago, Mr. Straight was depicted as a one-time Communist turned informer who became a spy who cracked open top-level espionage in Britain.

He is now reporting on the consequences of his subversion in the quietude of his suburban home in a memoir, "After Long Silence," which is actually an autobiography, published in the spring.

The memoir is a work of months of recollections, magazines and books. Mr. Straight's memoir is an effort to give his life a number of previously withheld details — of a life divided between the public and the very clandestine life he has lately subjected him to in the press, especially in Britain.

As related in the book manuscript, Mr. Straight was in an interview, he was a Communist at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., who was invited in 1937 by Anthony Blunt, then a young don, to become an agent in the United States. Mr. Straight did not say no, although he declined the Soviet assignment to enter a Wall Street investment firm.

Instead he came to Washington, where, from 1938 to 1942, he periodically met a Soviet agent he knew only as Michael Green. Mr. Straight was desultorily employed in those years at the State Department, Interior Department and as a speechwriter for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He had no access to classified documents, but he did provide Mr. Green with his own analyses of political and economic developments.

The meetings with Mr. Green seem in retrospect to have been relatively harmless. However, when he was offered a post in the Kennedy administration, Mr. Straight, haunted for 26 years by his compact with Mr. Blunt, confessed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI was not much interested in his contacts with Michael Green. What caught the attention of the bureau's counterintelligence chief was Mr. Straight's account of how he had come to be a Communist at Cambridge, his recruitment and his acquaintance with Guy Burgess, a Communist mole in the British Foreign Service who escaped to Moscow in 1951. Anthony Blunt, after all, had held a senior British intelligence post in World War II.

After interrogation in London, the British told Mr. Straight that his story was the first substantive evidence of the treachery of Mr. Blunt, who was by this time a member of the royal household. Mr. Blunt confessed.

Mr. Straight's revelation also led to the implication of other Soviet moles in Britain: Leo Long, another Cambridge Communist who made his way into the intelligence service, and Guy Burgess, already long gone. It is a tale that makes John Le Carré's oeuvre of treachery look more like fact than fiction.

Mr. Straight, now 66, remembers his days of commitment to communism as anything but a matter of dreary discipline or strict cadre work. Rather it was more like an extended college bull session, the Communist cell convening openly in his rooms at Trinity.

Of his green party card he says: "I threw mine away. I thought it was stupid."

A later problem was how to screw up the courage after the war to admit what he had been and done.

"I knew by 1946 what I had to do, but the only question was what I was going to do about it," he said, sipping tea. "I started to go to the British," he said of a moment in the Korean War after he suddenly encountered Guy Burgess in Washington and realized he was spying for the Russians under the cover of a British Embassy post.

"I started to go to the CIA," he added. "It was like standing three feet away from a fire in which somebody is burning."

He went to lunch with his first cousin, Tracy Barnes, who was deputy director of the agency. "Please ask me questions about Cambridge," he recalls saying. "It doesn't interest me."

As Mr. Straight writes: "I needed one beckoning word or gesture to lead me on. Without it, I lacked the resolution to carry out my impulse."

So it was not until 1963, when he was offered a post as an adviser on the arts and humanities in the Kennedy administration, that Mr. Straight felt a sufficient gesture was at hand. Sensing that if he took the job his past might be exposed, he told his story to Arthur Schlesinger Jr. at the White House, then went to the FBI.

He thinks he still bears the stigma of "an informer," he says, but he heartily rejects suggestions that he was a "traitor," "spy" or "Soviet agent."

Much of his book is set in Washington, as Mr. Straight moved from his awkward restaurant meetings with Mr. Green to White House dinners with the Roosevelts and the easy company of the young New Dealers, then, in the late 1940's as the editor of The New Republic, to the wretched days of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

His boast is that, after shedding his Communist affiliations, "I remained a political liberal."

Having published several novels and a play, Mr. Straight says that "After Long Silence" is mainly an effort "to explain myself to my children and grandchildren."

El Salvador Rebels Maintain Grip In Towns Army Has Relinquished

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

CHALATENANGO, El Salvador — After nearly three months of intensified fighting, El Salvador's leftist rebels maintain a strong grip on a dozen towns and villages that the U.S.-advised army has relinquished.

Control of the towns in three hills regions has boosted the guerrillas' prestige among the peasants and given the rebels a rear area from which they can strike easily into government-controlled territory.

"The guerrillas have made real territorial gains" during their offensive, said a U.S. official who monitors the three-year-old civil war. "You have to say their offensive has been a success."

That "success" and the rebels' continuing attacks aimed at weakening the already limping economy appear to have reversed what the Reagan administration had portrayed as a decline in guerrilla fortunes. The decline has come, in this view, since an emergency dose of U.S. aid was allocated for the army this year and the rebels had failed to disrupt general elections in March.

Rebel forces have obtained particular advantage from the Salvadoran Army's preference for large-scale sweeps, followed by periods of inactivity, rather than the consistent small-unit patrols advocated by about 50 U.S. military advisers posted in El Salvador, a military expert said.

Guerrilla strength traditionally has been high in the hills of Chalatenango province near the Honduran border. As the offensive began Oct. 10, rebel forces occupied several small towns northwest of here, establishing a regular, open presence for the first time.

In late November, Defense Minister José Guillermo García launched a 5,000-man counteroffensive backed by bombing from U.S.-supplied A-7 Dracoon combat planes and coordinated with a simultaneous sweep by U.S.-advised Honduran forces on the other side of the border.

In the 10-day effort, the Defense Ministry announced, Salvadoran soldiers recaptured the towns of Las Vuelitas, El Jicaró, Nueva Trinidad and San José las Flores, claiming that 232 guerrillas had been slain while 9 soldiers had been killed and 20 wounded. Mr. García announced that the towns would receive protection against renewed guerrilla pressure.

But before 10 days went by, army troops withdrew and the guerrillas resumed control over the towns and surrounding hills. As things stood last week, guerrillas rarely ventured beyond the Tamulascó River less than two miles (3.2 kilometers) east of this provincial capital to the northeast or the village of Comalapa to the northwest, in effect recognizing the area beyond as rebel territory.

A confidential Salvadoran Army report made available to The Associated Press suggests that the ministry's guerrilla casualty count also may have been inflated. The report said only 65 guerrillas were killed and 34 captured while 10 soldiers were killed and 115 wounded.

At about the same time the Chalatenango counteroffensive was winding down, other units from the guerrillas' 4,000-strong Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front took over several towns in La Unión province at El Salvador's eastern edge.

In response, Mr. García on Dec. 4 organized another 2,500-man counteroffensive. Two days before it began, Mr. García, under pressure from Roberto "Burr" Abusson, the rightist who is head of the Constituent Assembly, announced that he was about to take "decisive" action.

The guerrilla forces, however, were not eager for such a confrontation and pulled back. Now, three weeks later, the army has moved back out and, according to a Salvadoran officer, the guerrillas are back in place.

Guerrilla movement in and out of La Unión was facilitated by bases in the northern territory of neighboring Morazan province, a diplomatic observer pointed out. Rebels have held half a dozen towns in northern Morazan since the October offensive began and, according to the guerrillas' Radio Venceremos, have organized the remaining population into a makeshift local government under "people's committees."

Mr. García, following a line from U.S. advisers here, has contended that the remote Chalatenango, Morazan and La Unión provinces are not worth holding permanently because the guerrillas' main objective is to cripple the economy, whose wealth and nerve centers lie elsewhere.

For that reason, the 20,000-man Salvadoran Army is spread throughout the country, while the five-group rebel alliance is concentrated with about 1,500 guerrillas in Chalatenango and 1,500 in Morazan and La Unión.

A Polish Legislator Says Debt to West Will Increase by \$3 Billion Next Year

United Press International
WARSAW — Poland's debt to the West will grow by \$3 billion next year despite reduced imports and increased exports, a member of Poland's parliament said Tuesday.

"We envisage a surplus of export over import with capitalist countries of about \$700 million," the deputy, Jan Kaminski, said while presenting a draft plan for economic recovery to the Sejm, or parliament.

"Despite this, the debt will increase by some \$3 billion," he said. "It is the result of unpaid credit installments and interest."

In another development Tuesday, Polish news organizations assailed Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, for an interview they said he gave a West German magazine.

The reports repeated accusations that leaders of the union had been in contact with members of Italy's Red Brigades last year. A spokesman for Mr. Walesa denied both charges.

In the Sejm, Mr. Kaminski expressed little optimism about the Polish economy, which officials in

recent weeks have said has "seized a bridgehead" toward recovery.

"The diagnosis of the state of the economy is generally known," he said. "There is economic imbalance, a high debt, low production level, insufficient budget, growing inflation."

He also expressed doubts about measures to improve the economy, saying "there are many unknown factors" that could alter "the plans that have been coordinated and worked out for economic reconstruction."

The economic plan for next year envisages an increase in the nation's income for the first time in four years, as well as a 4-percent growth in overall production.

The plan forecasts an increase in food industry production by 1.5 to 2.4 percent, but animal production is expected to drop. Lack of fodder has caused concern for the meat industry, although the present ration quota of 1.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds) a month is expected to be maintained.

The two-day session is the final scheduled meeting of the Sejm before a partial suspension of martial law takes effect Friday.

At its last session on Dec. 18,

the Sejm adopted two laws — one of them suspending martial law but giving the authorities the right to reinstate it immediately if necessary and the other outlining special government powers during an indefinite transition period to full civilian rule.

In a denunciation of Mr. Walesa, the army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* quoted a commentary by PAP, the official press agency. The PAP report condemned Mr. Walesa for an interview he reportedly gave to the West German magazine *Bunte*. A spokesman denied that Mr. Walesa gave such an interview.

"We highly value the Germans, especially because they help us particularly much," the press agency quoted Mr. Walesa as saying. "They extend to us the largest assistance. Tell your fellow countrymen that we, the Poles, will not forget it."

"The Poles and the Germans know what suffering means," it quoted him as saying. "We, the Poles, at least constitute one nation in our suffering. On the other hand you, the Germans, are divided and this is terrible."

The PAP commentary said Mr.

Walesa was "highly irresponsible" for commenting on the German issue.

"Walesa most apparently is not aware that he hits out at the memory of millions of victims of Nazi bestiality by putting the sufferings of the Poles and Germans on a par," it added.

The Nazis occupied and devastated Poland during World War II, killing more than six million Poles, and Polish-German relations still are a touchy subject.

The Walesa spokesman, reached by telephone at Mr. Walesa's home in Gdansk, denied that the union leader had given such an interview or made such a statement. "I must say for sure that such an interview did not take place," he said, after consulting Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Walesa's priest, the Reverend Henryk Jankowski, also denied that Mr. Walesa had given an interview to *Bunte*.

The magazine sent photographs of military trucks and pictures of Walesa and the Christmas tree. Father Jankowski said, "But there was no interview."

Meanwhile, Trybuna Ludu, the official Communist Party newspaper, revived allegations Tuesday that Solidarity had had links with the Red Brigades through Luigi and Paola Scricciolo, two Italian labor activists who visited Poland last year and who have been arrested and accused of links with the Red Brigades. Such accusations have been made several times in the Polish press.

Mr. Walesa's spokesman also denied that he had had any contacts with the Red Brigades.

"He would not even know how to get in touch with them if he wanted to," the spokesman said.

Trybuna Ludu said the Italians also had links with the CIA and had arranged contacts between Solidarity officials and U.S. agents.

"It would be interesting to know if Scricciolo passed on his experience in the field of terror used by the Red Brigades to the anti-social underground," Trybuna Ludu said.

Maybe the investigation will shed new light on other details of the connection between Scricciolo from the Red Brigades and extremists from Solidarity, it said, referring to the Italian inquiry into alleged Scricciolo ties with the Red Brigades.

Up to \$7.9 Million Stolen From Bank In Spanish Resort

Reuters
MARBELLA, Spain — Thieves took as much as one billion pesetas (\$7.9 million) in cash, bullion and jewelry in a Christmas raid on a bank in this Spanish coastal resort, the police say.

Four or five men spent the Christmas holiday ransacking 200 safe deposit boxes in the Banco de Andalucia after neutralizing the alarm system and burrowing into the bank from an empty apartment above, the police said Monday.

Estimates of the value of the theft in jewelry, bullion and cash were rough, they said, since a number of foreigners had probably deposited huge quantities of valuables in the safe deposit boxes.

They said the thieves had cut through the door to the main vault on Friday evening, with acetylene torches, which they left on the premises. They probably then spent 48 hours looting the strong boxes, the police said.



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, at the Sejmu Tuesday. At left is Zbigniew Miedzki, a deputy prime minister.

Andropov's Intelligence Impressed Hungarians

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently to the ambassador, Miklos Vasarhelyi, Mr. Nagy's press aide, who later spent four years in prison, said, "it was Andropov who talked to him first, and it was Andropov who persuaded Kadar to go over to the Soviet viewpoint."

From the embassy the two Hungarians were taken to the Tokol air base, outside Budapest, to Uzhorod, across the border in the Carpathian Ukraine and on to Moscow. In a speech in 1957, Mr. Kadar said he began negotiations with "the Soviet comrades" on Nov. 2. "By Nov. 3, we were all set, and on Nov. 4, the offensive began" — the closing of the Soviet pincers around Budapest.

It is widely believed in Budapest that Mr. Andropov was one of the key figures in persuading Nikita S. Khrushchev to install Mr. Kadar as Mr. Nagy's replacement. Khrushchev himself preferred Mr. Nagy, who had fought in the Russian Revolution and in the Red Army in World War II.

On the night of Nov. 2-3, however, Khrushchev was meeting President Tito of Yugoslavia at his island retreat of Brioni in the Adriatic Sea. According to the diary of a Yugoslav diplomat who was present, Tito argued strongly that Mr. Kadar would be more likely to attract a genuine popular following in Hungary, not least because he had served time in prison under the Stalinist government of Matyas Rakosi.

"Andropov knew the opinion of Hungarian party leaders better than anyone else, and he knew the mood of the people," a close associate of Mr. Kadar said. "When Tito opted for Kadar, Andropov was in position to support him."

Janos Berecz, the editor of *Nepszabadsag*, the Hungarian party's daily newspaper, has written extensively about the events of 1956 and their sequel. Mr. Berecz said in an interview in his Budapest office: "When the government changed, he stopped being Com-

rade Andropov and started being Mr. Andropov. He learned from that experience. He knows perfectly well that the crisis here, and similar crises elsewhere in Eastern Europe, have nothing to do with Western imperialists arriving here and manufacturing difficulties. He knows that crises arise from within and have to be solved from within. That counts for a lot."

The thing about Mr. Andropov that most impresses Hungarians who know him is the quality of his mind. Mr. Berecz described him as a man "who thinks before he talks." Andras Hegedus, the Stalinist prime minister of Hungary in 1955 and 1956, speaks of "an open mind, intelligent and not merely clever."

"We were Stalinist functionaries together," recalled Mr. Hegedus, who was trained as a sociologist. "We traveled to villages and farms and factories, talking to peasants and workers about economic and social conditions. We sometimes went to Moscow on the same airplane."

"He was different from most Soviet diplomats I have known. Most of them think they know everything after they have read the papers, and they stay in Budapest. Not Andropov. He had a real passion to learn and to know — to understand — this country, and he was even willing to learn some Hungarian so that he could probe more deeply."

According to David Irving's book "Uprising!" published last year, Mr. Andropov had his doubts about the way Poliburo policy unfolded.

Mr. Irving quoted Mr. Andropov as having told a group of aspiring diplomats in 1957, "to blame the Hungarians themselves, let alone the Western powers, for the uprising, is not right."

A minority view is that of Georg Helai, then the deputy foreign minister, now a history professor at the College of Charleston in South Carolina. While conceding that Mr. Andropov "was just a transmitter" who had to "clear with Moscow" certain decisions, Mr. Helai told the BBC recently: "I'm sure that he had an absolutely free hand to deal with the revolutionaries, so the reign of terror in Hungary was the reign of terror of Yuri Andropov. It's bound to his name forever."

Ivan Boldizsar, the editor of *The New Hungarian Quarterly*, used to meet Mr. Andropov at receptions and sometimes chatted with him in English. He put the matter of the Kadar succession much more bluntly. Mr. Andropov, he said, proved to Khrushchev "that the Soviet management of Hungary had been misguided and that Kadar could best rectify the situation."

"In the end," Mr. Boldizsar said, "Andropov was a hard-liner. After all, the Soviets came in and crushed the rebellion. But they didn't do it until Nov. 4, and the outcome was much better than it might have been otherwise."

Mr. Vasarhelyi, the former Nagy press aide, says it is pointless to describe Mr. Andropov as a hard-liner or a soft-liner.

"I have no illusions about the man," he said. "He spent 15 years as the head of the KGB. He has had a long and successful career in the party. He is a tough man, but he is a realist. One can speak to him, especially on the subject of Central and Eastern Europe. Unfortunately for us, Eastern Europe is the one area where the Russian ruling class, which certainly includes Andropov, cannot afford to yield anything. In Cambodia, on arms, even Afghanistan, yes, but we are their forerunner. One can only hope that Andropov's investment in Kadar over all these many years will give us a bit of protection."

■ Hungary Bars Professor
Reuters reported from Vienna that William Lomax, an English university lecturer planning to visit Hungarian dissidents in Budapest, said Monday that he was detained by border guards and ordered out of the country with his visa canceled. Mr. Lomax, an author of books on Hungarian dissidents, said in Vienna that guards took him off the train from Vienna.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Assails Andropov Missile Plan

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany stepped up its denunciation Tuesday of proposals by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, for nuclear missile cuts in Europe. Bonn accused the Soviet Union of trying to detach West Germany from the U.S. nuclear protection.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner said in a statement that West Germany would be exposed to the full threat of Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in Eastern Europe if the Andropov proposals were adopted. Last week Mr. Andropov offered to cut Soviet medium-range missiles to the number of nuclear missiles deployed by Britain and France.

But Mr. Wörner said West Germany had renounced the production and possession of nuclear weapons and had to rely on U.S. protection from nuclear attack. Britain and France could not, and had no wish to, use their missiles to defend West Germany, he maintained. "The Soviet proposals are thus tantamount to detaching Europe, especially West Germany, from the nuclear protection of the U.S. and so violate the essential security interests of West Germany," he said.

Afghan, Soviet Troops Fight in Error

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Soviet troops and allied Afghan forces mistakenly fired on each other in Afghanistan, and security checks caused traffic jams for several days during a major operation to halt guerrilla attacks in Kabul, Western diplomats in Pakistan said Tuesday.

They said the security precautions in the Afghan capital were the most severe since Soviet troops intervened in the country in December 1979 to support a coup that brought President Babrak Karmal to power. Guerrillas had reportedly planned to attack targets in Kabul to mark the invasion's third anniversary.

The diplomats said a number of government troops were killed or wounded when the Russians mistook Afghan government troops for Moslem guerrillas and opened fire. Four Soviet soldiers were found dead in an empty building near Kabul airport two days earlier after apparently being hurled there by resistance supporters, the diplomats said.

Chinese Aide Meets With Moroccan

RABAT, Morocco (UPI) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China and his delegation held talks Tuesday with Prime Minister Moudou Bouabid of Morocco and then left for Marrakech to meet with King Hassan II. During the third stop on his 10-nation tour of Africa, Mr. Zhao agreed to establish a committee of experts that would foster increased aid to Morocco. Much of the discussion between the two leaders, however, focused on world problems, including the Middle East and the need for a dialogue among Third World countries.

Moroccan officials said Mr. Zhao was sympathetic to Mr. Bouabid's policy of nonalignment. Mr. Bouabid said he attached great importance to the nonaligned movement and opposed any effort to push the movement away from its original goals.

Judge to Hear Bulgarian's Defense

ROME (Reuters) — Two lawyers defending Sergei I. Antonov, the Bulgarian held last month for complicity in the shooting of Pope John Paul II, received a summons Tuesday to present their client's case to a magistrate.

The lawyers said they received the summons from the investigating magistrate, Mario Martella, who is leading the inquiry into the assassination attempt by a Turkish gunman, Mehmet Ali Ağa.

Judicial sources said Judge Martella would meet the lawyers within the next few days. They were hired by the Bulgarian Embassy shortly after Mr. Antonov's arrest Nov. 25. Their appeal for his release was rejected by a special tribunal.

For the Record

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — An all-out 48-hour strike by Israeli civil servants for higher pay, the second in two weeks, has been called for Wednesday by the Histadrut union federation.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida (AP) — John B. Kelly Jr., 55, brother of the late Princess Grace of Monaco, resisted a robber and was shot in Fort Lauderdale, officials said. He was listed in fair condition in a hospital with a wound in the groin.

For Israelis, Gemayel Is Uncertain Partner

(Continued from Page 1)

ently told very few of his own officials about its existence. But the publicity, evidently motivated partly by Mr. Sharon's interest in gaining political stature at home, also forced it onto the table, in effect, possibly reducing the danger of its simply fading from sight.

The document is reportedly based on a cabinet resolution of Oct. 11, setting forth Jerusalem's desires for a signed agreement with Lebanon. Its provisions cover three broad areas: normalization, security arrangements within 25 miles (40 kilometers) of Israel's northern border and the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces.

The Israeli goal at this stage is the creation of a de facto peace and the skeleton of a diplomatic relationship, including an Israeli representative office in Beirut — the embryo of an embassy — and a border open to trade and tourism.

These exist now, more or less. An Israeli office is located in Baabda, a Beirut suburb, and since Israelis control the border, they allow some trade and tourism. About 2,500 Lebanese crossed into Israel during Christmas week, many in their private cars, according to the Tourism Ministry.

The security arrangements would apply to a swath of Lebanese territory reaching about 25 miles from Israel's northern border. There, Israel wants no United Nations or multinational force, but only Lebanese Army and police, without any artillery, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft missiles or fortifications.

Three Israeli-manned ground stations would be established to monitor troop movements, and Israeli aircraft would conduct reconnaissance flights.

Israel advocates a prominent role for the militia of Saad Haddad, a former Lebanese Army officer who has received Israeli weapons since the civil war. One thought is to integrate the militia as a local unit of the Lebanese Army, although officials in Beirut are reported to oppose any role for Major Haddad himself since he is a deserter.

Furthermore, many Shiite Muslims in the south, who have their own leadership and self-defense force, reject Major Haddad, a Christian. This is likely to be a point of discord in the Lebanese-Israeli talks.

Israel has made the withdrawal of its army contingent upon the departure of the PLO from all of Lebanon and the return of all Israeli prisoners and bodies of Israeli dead. Then, Israel would begin to pull out simultaneously with Syria, officials explain, possibly in a two-stage withdrawal, beginning with an Israeli pullback from the Chuf Mountains to the 25-mile line as Syria withdrew from the mountains into the Bekaa Valley.

Jerusalem does not have a clear reading of the Syrian position. Israel has information that Moscow

■ Jumbhat Residence Attacked

Police said gunmen in a sports car opened fire on security guards outside the Beirut residence of Walid Jumblat, a leftist Druze leader, sparking a shoot-out in which at least one assailant was wounded. The Associated Press reported, Mr. Jumblat, who survives, a car-bomb assassination attempt Dec. 1, was home at the time of the mid-afternoon attack but was unharmed, aides said.

■ U.K. to Join UN Force

Britain informed the United Nations on Tuesday that it will send an 80-man armored reconnaissance unit, currently based in Cyprus, to join the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, thus becoming the fourth nation to join the force. The Associated Press reported from New York.

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Handwritten signature: *W. J. J. J.*

U.S. Plans to Warn Romania Over Planned Emigrant Tax

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to send a high-ranking official to Bucharest next month to warn the Romanian government that it faces a major setback in relations with the United States if it carries out a plan to impose an education tax on emigrants, administration officials said.

Romania, whose foreign policy has often differed from that of the Soviet Union, has had special relations with the United States for years, though it is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Romania and Hungary are the only members of the Moscow-led alliance to receive normal U.S. tariff treatment, known as most-favored-nation status. Poland lost that status this year after the martial law government banned Solidarity, the free trade union.

An official said Monday that the announcement by President Nicolae Ceausescu on Nov. 1 that an education tax would be imposed came as a shock to the administration.

A few weeks earlier, senior Romanian Foreign Ministry officials had assured Elliott Abrams, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights, that despite rumors of such a tax it would not be imposed.

Under the new law, emigrants would have to pay in hard currency the full costs of their high school, college and graduate school education, a sum that could amount to thousands of dollars per person. In addition, the property of the emigrants would be confiscated without compensation.

U.S. law rules out the granting of most-favored-nation status to any communist government that imposes an education tax. The law was written in 1973 in response to a Soviet education tax that was subsequently dropped.

State Department officials said there was no question but that Romania would lose its most-favored-nation status if emigrants were forced to pay the tax.

A department official said that as far as was known, nobody had yet to pay the tax because those leaving Romania since Nov. 1 already had the necessary papers. But it is expected that beginning next month the Romanian authorities will have to decide whether to levy the tax and run the risk of losing the tariff status.

Soon after the tax was announced, President Ronald Reagan sent a message to Mr. Ceausescu that was personally delivered by Ambassador David B. Funderburk. It urged that the tax be rescinded to avoid a crisis in relations.

The message, said to be couched in conciliatory terms, took note of Romania's economic problems and offered to send a high-ranking official to Romania to discuss mutual problems.

According to administration officials, Mr. Ceausescu told Mr. Funderburk that he would not cancel the tax but would be willing to meet with a special envoy. As a result, it is now planned for Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to visit Bucharest next month.

Several administration officials said there were signs, such as the assurances given to Mr. Abrams in October, that the move to impose the special tax was taken by Mr. Ceausescu against the recommendations and knowledge of the Foreign Ministry.

In addition, the U.S. Embassy in Romania was recently informed that Corneliu Bogdan, a former ambassador to the United States who was believed to be Mr. Ceausescu's chief adviser on relations with Washington, was retired.

Embassy officials believe this may have been his unhappiness with the tax, officials in Washington said. But it may also be related to a desire of one of his daughters to emigrate to the United States.

Another of Mr. Bogdan's daughters is married to an American and lives in the United States.

Some officials say they believe that Mr. Ceausescu has no intention of actually forcing emigrants to pay and that the announcement was meant to be a bargaining chip to extract additional financial help from the West.

Others say they believe that Mr. Ceausescu will permit Jews and ethnic Germans to depart but intends the tax to halt the departures of other Romanians.

Another view is that Mr. Ceausescu, concerned that his economy is overly in debt to the West, wants closer economic relations with Moscow, and it is particularly to be able to buy oil from the Soviet Union even though Romania has historically been an oil producer itself.

Under U.S. law, Mr. Reagan must certify to Congress every May that Romania is practicing a relaxed emigration policy so it can continue to receive most-favored-nation treatment.

Last May, Mr. Reagan sought the status for Romania but said he was concerned about signs of increased repression in the country and delays in granting visas. Congress went along with the extension after it was assured that Romania would take steps to ease emigration rules.

The largest single group of Romanian citizens emigrating are ethnic Germans who have been leaving at the rate of about 12,000 a year for West Germany. About 1,000 Jews have been leaving each year for Israel. About 2,400 Romanians have gone to the United States yearly.

Romania has had special relations with the United States because in the 1960s it was the first East European state to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany; it did not join in the anti-Chinese campaign launched by Moscow; it alone of the East Europeans retained relations with Israel after the 1967 war; and it has refused to follow Moscow's lead on a number of Warsaw Pact issues.

But Romania has regularly been condemned by rights groups for alleged violations of human rights.

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A YULETIDE BLAZE — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, in hat, directed firefighting efforts Tuesday at the presidential palace in Manila after a Christmas tree caught fire in Heroes Hall. The flames were under control within 10 minutes and there were no injuries, the Philippine government said. More than 24 fire trucks eventually arrived at the scene.

U.S. Will Drop Wilderness Status For Thousands of Protected Acres

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has announced that it will drop hundreds of thousands of acres now managed by its Bureau of Land Management as possible federal wilderness areas. Most of the acreage is in the West and Southwest.

The department also said Monday that it would "re-inventorize" millions of other acres of its wilderness study areas to see if they should also be eliminated from consideration as official wilderness areas.

The ruling by the department's solicitor said the decision did not mean that the lands would automatically be opened to "multiple use" or that they might not be someday considered again for the wilderness system. Some might be considered for other special status such as scenic areas or historic trails, the department said.

But the decision does remove the special protections that prohibited oil and gas drilling and other development in the wilderness study areas.

The department said its ruling was based on decisions by the Interior Board of Land Appeals that questioned the legal qualifications of the lands for inclusion in the wilderness system.

Conservationists said Monday's ruling was simply the latest example of Interior Secretary James G. Watt's hostility to the federal wilderness system. They also said that the action was deliberately taken after Congress adjourned because Congress had repeatedly demonstrated its determination to protect the federal wilderness areas.

There are now about 80 million acres (32 million hectares) of federal wilderness lands plus 20 million acres managed by the Forest Service and 24 million acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management that are being studied as possible additions to the wilderness system. Congress will decide on which of the study lands to include after the Interior Department makes its recommendations.

Monday's ruling affects the Bureau of Land Management study areas. Under the ruling all these areas of 5,000 or fewer acres will be deleted from further study. These include 340,526 acres aggregating 340,526 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

The department is also eliminating from further study 464,975 acres of "split estate" areas where the surface is owned by the federal government but the subsurface rights are owned by states, corporations or individuals. These areas are contained within 106 wilderness study areas in the same states except for California and Idaho.

The 106 areas total 3.6 million acres, which the Interior Department said it will now re-examine to see if they still qualify as potential wildernesses after the split estate areas are removed.

Finally, the department said it would also re-examine wilderness study areas of more than 5,000 acres contiguous with other federal lands to see if they merited classification.

At the time, a congressional ban prohibited the Interior Department from granting oil and gas leases in wilderness areas. But that ban, imposed by the Congress last fall, was altered during the post-election session to allow energy development under certain circumstances within the federal wilderness system.

Yates fits those circumstances, Interior Department officials said, and the agency's Fish and Wildlife Service issued the company a permit Monday. The change came in a rider to the Interior Department's 1983 budget sponsored by Senator James A. McClure, Republican of Idaho.

While the U.S. government owns the surface of the wilderness refuge, it does not have total control of the area because the state of New Mexico owns minerals beneath it. Ten years ago, state officials granted Yates a lease to explore the area, but the company only applied for the federal permit this year. Before the Interior Department could grant the permit, Congress passed a resolution forbidding drilling in wilderness areas.

WASHINGTON — The Interior Department has given a New Mexico oil company approval to drill for natural gas in a wilderness refuge, six weeks after the firm set off an uproar among environmentalists by bulldozing and drilling in the area without a permit.

Interior Department officials had refused in October to issue a drilling permit to Yates Petroleum Co. of Artesia, New Mexico, and a federal judge ordered the company last month to abandon its well in the Salt Creek Wilderness of New Mexico's Bitter Lake Wildlife Refuge.

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Youthful Censors Have Last Word in Nicaragua

A 24-Year-Old Leads Effort to Keep Press in Line With Sandinist Thought

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON — The people of Nicaragua, it was recently decided, should not read about adjustment problems suffered by Palestinian youths training in the Soviet Union.

Nor should they read about U.S. intelligence estimates that Cuban troop strength in Angola has risen, or about a call for elections and more liberty in their own country from the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington.

Assigned to make these decisions for the people was Nelba Blandon, 24, who graduated in law from the University of León in 1980 and has been the country's chief censor since the Sandinist government decreed a state of emergency March 15.

"I would not like it if I were a journalist and my work was censored," she said in an interview. "But unfortunately the history of our last three years has shown us that the newspapers have led us into genuinely dangerous situations. In the three years since our revolution some media have provoked disorientation among the people, uncertainty."

For the past nine months Miss Blandon and her youthful staff from the Interior Ministry's media department have had the last word, sometimes after consultations with superiors, on what appears in Nicaragua's publications.

Their decisions occasionally have widely known results. Ambassador Francisco Fiallos, for example, was fired Dec. 18 after he criticized the government in an interview that was kept from the Nicaraguan public but found its way into the U.S. press. One of his main complaints was press censorship.

Most decisions have less widely known results. Few Nicaraguans or foreigners found out, for example, that writers at La Prensa newspaper urged an investigation aimed at finding out whether a Nicaraguan helicopter that crashed Dec. 9, killing 75 children and 11 adults, might have been overloaded.

The editorial was censored. It was judged out of line with a government campaign denouncing U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas whose attacks along the Honduras border were the reason for the fatal evacuation flight.

La Prensa, an afternoon daily under Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, is a special problem for Miss Blandon. It follows a policy of sometimes pugnacious opposition to the leadership, accusing the revolu-

tionaries of reneging on promises of political pluralism.

La Prensa was also a major opponent of Anastasio Somoza, the dictator whom the Sandinists overthrew in July 1979, and was shut down several times by Mr. Somoza's government.

Miss Blandon has fewer problems with Barricada, the organ of the ruling Sandinist front, or Nuevo Diario, which is openly enthusiastic about the government. But according to journalists at the two morning newspapers, both have had items censored by Miss Blandon's office.

"As a journalist, I cannot agree," said Xavier Chamorro, editor of Nuevo Diario. "We cannot agree. But we understand it. After all, we are in a war on the border."

Nicaragua's government and private radios and its government television news are exempt from prior censorship, as are outgoing dispatches by foreign correspondents.

La Prensa was shut down three weeks ago for two days as punishment for having published a banned article and shown "an anti-patriotic attitude" by passing along to foreign embassies articles that Miss Blandon and her staff had prevented from appearing in the newspaper.

Miss Blandon said the government has a special quarrel with La Prensa because its editors "try to deny that there is a revolution in this country and that our interests are those of the working class."

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In a Look at 1983, a Survey Finds Optimism in Greece, S. Korea, U.S.

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Greeks and South Koreans are the most optimistic about 1983 while the Peruvians and Belgians show the most pessimism, according to a poll published Tuesday.

The survey was taken for the Daily Telegraph by Gallup International in the closing months of 1982. It found that Americans were the most optimistic among citizens of major Western industrial powers that next year will be better than 1982.

Greece and Britain were the only two European countries with more optimistic than pessimistic, the newspaper reported. Three years ago in a similar poll, British citizens were the most pessimistic, the newspaper said.

Optimism outnumbered pessimism by 41 percent in Greece, 37 percent in South Korea, 30 percent in Colombia, 18 percent in the United States, Costa Rica and Brazil, 17 percent in India, 13 percent in Britain, 10 percent in Canada and 3 percent in Japan and the Philippines.

Pessimism outnumbered optimism by 55 percent in Peru, 53 percent in Belgium, 48 percent in Luxembourg, 39 percent in Austria, 33 percent in Denmark and Holland, 32 percent in Ireland, 29 percent in Italy, 24 percent in France, 15 percent in Portugal and 14 percent in Australia.

PARIS — Half the French population is taking a gloomy view of the country's economic prospects for next year, according to an opinion poll published Tuesday.

A majority of those questioned in the poll, published by the conservative newspaper Le Figaro, said 1982, the first full year of government by the left, has been a bad year for France. The survey was conducted by Sofres, a French polling organization.

Most respondents said they expected inflation to remain high, purchasing power to fall and unemployment to rise in 1983.

A poll published Monday by another rightist daily, Le Quotidien de Paris, said most people did not expect Socialist policies to be proven effective next year. This opinion was balanced by a 52-percent majority who said they thought Socialist government could eventually be made to work in France.

A poll by the Louis Harris organization, published Dec. 16 in Le Matin, a newspaper that generally favors the government, showed that the popularity of President Francois Mitterrand and his government was at its lowest level since Mr. Mitterrand won the presidency in May 1981.

The surveys came three months before nationwide municipal elections that will serve as a major test for the government. Le Figaro said 9 percent of those interviewed in its poll expected a clear victory for the left in those elections, while 32 percent forecast a triumph for the right.

The poll in Le Figaro said half of those questioned expected 1983 to be a bad year for France, while 15 percent expected it to be a good one. Twenty-six percent said they thought it would be an average year.

Le Figaro said many of those questioned regarded a four-month wage and price freeze that ended in October and a devaluation of the franc in June as the two most important domestic events of 1982. The sharp rise in the value of the dollar, which the government has blamed for many of France's difficulties, was regarded as one of the most significant foreign developments.

The survey said 67 percent thought unemployment would either remain at its present level of slightly more than 2 million or would rise to 2.5 million.

Reagan Puts New Jersey Back in Fleet

The Associated Press

LONG BEACH, California — President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday recommissioned the New Jersey, a World War II battleship, as part of his goal of "rearming with pride."

The recommissioning of the 58,000-ton, 857-foot vessel, which can cruise at 35.5 knots, included installation of eight launchers for Tomahawk missiles, advanced communications equipment, and the reactivation of 16-inch gun turrets and 5-inch mounts.

The renovation cost \$326 million. In remarks at a dockside ceremony to return the battleship to the fleet, Mr. Reagan said "the price of neglect would be infinitely higher."

The Soviet Union, he said, had built a navy for offensive action, to cut supply lines of other nations and prevent the Western allies from reaching each other in war.

The New Jersey was launched Dec. 7, 1942, a year after the Japanese attack on the Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor. It has been taken in and out of service three times.

Mr. Reagan said the refitting work was completed "on budget, on schedule and with the maximum cost-effective application of high technology to existing assets."

He said that in the 1970s the United States decreased military spending by 22 percent and the Navy's fleet shrank from more than 1,000 ships to 453.

"Potential adversaries saw this unilateral disarmament, which was matched in all the other services, as a sign of weakness and lack of the will necessary to protect our way of life," he said.

The New Jersey is the first of four similar ships Mr. Reagan wants to return to active duty. The others are the Iowa, the Missouri and the Wisconsin.

Critics questioned just how effective they would be.

"There are other, cheaper ways to get gunpower on a ship," said Norman Polmar, a writer and consultant to the naval and aerospace industries. "We're talking about 1,800 people to rotate around 9 guns or 40 missiles. It's not cost effective."

Jeffrey Record, a military analyst with the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, said: "I don't think there is anything inherently stupid or wasteful about bringing out older ships. But if they are used only as battleships, it is hard to make a case for them."

But a senior naval officer said the New Jersey is now "the most modern warship in the world." Rear Admiral Walter T. Potts Jr., director of the Navy's surface warfare division, said the improvements give the ship "a war-fighting competence relevant to the 1980s and beyond."

Reagan MX Panel To Include Aides Of Carter, Ford

Washington Post Service

PHOENIX, Arizona — President Ronald Reagan will appoint defense secretaries who served under two former presidents, Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, to a new advisory group that is to recommend a basing system for the controversial MX missile, according to administration sources.

The sources said Monday that Harold Brown, who served as Mr. Carter's secretary of defense, and James R. Schlesinger, Mr. Ford's first defense secretary, would be appointed to the commission. President Reagan probably will announce the membership of the group Tuesday in Long Beach, California, Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Monday.

Mr. Reagan decided to appoint the group after the recent post-election session of Congress rejected his proposal to build the MX intercontinental nuclear missiles and base them in a closely spaced system known as "dense pack" at a Wyoming Air Force base.

Congress approved \$2.5 billion for MX research and development but denied production funds.

Man Is Executed in Beijing

United Press International

BEIJING — An actor who pushed a child and a policeman into the path of a subway train was executed here Tuesday, Xinhua announced. The news agency said the policeman rescued the 11-year-old boy after the actor, identified as Guo Weixing, 23, pushed him onto the tracks in a Beijing station Oct. 9, but that she was struck by a train and suffered a broken spine.

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2 Aspects of Poland

As the Jaruzelski regime lifts some martial law restrictions and casts others into law, how should we interpret the emerging pattern of "liberalization"? Is General Jaruzelski acting from a position of strength or of weakness? A case can be made either way.

One view sees him firmly in control. Solidarity, and with it all possibility of organized opposition, is seen as dead. The regime is moving with purpose and élan and a sure grasp of the levers of power. Behind it stand Warsaw Pact armies ready to move into Polish cities should the general falter. The Polish church, in recognition of the harsh realities, has quieted its younger priests and advised accommodation and patience.

In all, in this resigned view, Poles should be grateful for such freedoms as the general condescends to grant, and should get on with rebuilding their economy until Poland can at least repay the interest on her loans. Perhaps in a decade or two their economy might become a market-oriented success like that of post-1956 Hungary.

The other view is that General Jaruzelski's position is extraordinarily weak. The banning of Solidarity in October set up spontaneous disturbances that severely shook the self-confidence of his regime and led him in short order to play every strong card in his hand — the random murder of demonstrators, the scheduling of a papal visit, the release of Lech Walesa, the nominal lifting of martial law, the temporary relaxation of food rationing for Christmas.

Even Izvestia has recognized that the Polish Communist Party has lost the cadres crucial to governing. In Poland the Leninist doctrine of the party as the fountain of all authority no longer works. The crucial functions of maintaining order and directing policy are now performed by military officers and careerist technocrats, and even they need an occasional assist from the church. Instead of party congresses there is the sham legalism of special parliamentary sessions to announce major changes.

Moreover, this interpretation concludes, General Jaruzelski can see no light at the end of the tunnel. The Polish economy, now near collapse, has served its purpose of fun-

neling Western capital and technology to backward Russia. Now that Hungary has taken over this role, Poland is a liability. With the Soviets loath to divert either guns or butter into his sinkhole, the general has pathetically little room for maneuver.

Which view is correct? Interestingly, both. The Jaruzelski regime is impressively strong relative to Solidarity. But it is weak in its ability to influence the Polish people and economy. General Jaruzelski can detain, defame, or assassinate Lech Walesa at will, but he cannot arrest economic conditions more severe than those that unseated two previous heads of state. Nor, without the Soviet-sponsored equivalent of a Marshall Plan, can he offer hope to a young generation that has tasted freedom.

What Poland presents therefore is that most volatile of political situations: a widespread sense of popular grievance without institutionalized means for giving it expression, a democratic will without democratic institutions. Precisely because General Jaruzelski is strong relative to any competing source of power, he is alone the target of all unrest. His strength is his weakness.

Mr. Walesa, acting on a clear perception of this paradox, has offered General Jaruzelski (read: Mr. Andropov) a low-cost way to stabilize the situation. Instead of massive economic aid or troop movements he has proposed a political solution culminating in plural centers of power guaranteed not by party fiat but by law. Mr. Walesa is willing to lend his considerable prestige to moderating economic discontent in return for what would be the first step in the East bloc toward representative government.

This, if the past is any guide, is the one thing no Soviet leader can tolerate. But Mr. Andropov may have a more flexible repertoire. As Soviet ambassador to Hungary in the years 1954-57 he understands that political concessions need not be permanent. One can use them to allow genuinely national leadership to become visible so that one can crush it later. The West, for its part, can make clear that a lasting political solution is much cheaper than the other options.

—INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Searching for Jobs

Today in America there are 12 million people looking for work. Millions of other jobless people have either become so discouraged they have quit trying to find a job or have taken part-time work until they can find a full-time job. Why can these people not find work? After all, there are still big wage and salary increases, about 50 percent fewer than two years ago. The trouble is that many of the available jobs require skills and education possessed by few of the unemployed. Openings do exist in less-skilled jobs. Even in the worst depression normal turnover produces vacancies. But for most of them there is a line of people waiting.

Recently in Los Angeles, about 1,000 people — some in upper-middle-class attire — lined up to apply for five manual labor jobs. These jobs, however, paid up to \$1,380 a month. Further down the heap are the menial jobs that have become the property of illegal immigrants and other fringe members of the society. When the immigration service launched a drive to oust illegal workers from these jobs last spring, employers claimed that they could find no other takers. Perhaps the employers did not try very hard — illegal status makes docile workers — but when the Wall Street Journal tracked down some U.S. workers who took them, they found that nearly all had quit within a few days. Low pay and harsh working conditions were part of the reason. But so was self-respect. Stigma attaches to the kind of work currently reserved for aliens. Minimum level wages are now derided as "women's pay."

Perhaps that attitude partly explains why women have not been hit as hard by this recession as men have. But before you prescribe a steady diet of minimum wages for the unemployed, remember that the minimum wage is now frozen at \$3.35 an hour. In

terms of purchasing power that is about 25 percent less than the minimum wage in 1975. After payroll deductions, transportation and other work expenses, a minimum-wage worker clears less than \$6,000 a year, far below the official poverty level for a family of four. Try providing food, clothing, housing and medical care for a family on that and you will see why breadwinners cannot settle for it.

God knows many people who are trained for and accustomed to better-paid work have taken such jobs to make some livelihood anyhow. But this kind of drop in living standards — especially after people have "paid their dues," worked their way up a bit higher — is not something that the average American, growing up in the prosperous decades since World War II, has been led to expect. There have been recurrent recessions to be sure, but government intervention in the economy and government insurance-type programs could be counted on to see everyone through, and sooner or later the jobs came back.

This time a return to ordinary times is not in the cards. Government policy has changed. And more is going on in the economy than the kind of cyclic downturn that comes from an excess of inventories or even an oil shock. While no one was paying much attention, the American economy has become internationalized and a new wave of automation is sweeping through both the manufacturing and service sectors. This means more markets for the high technology that the United States excels at, but it also means that many of the jobs formerly held by the country's displaced workers will, in the future, be done by either foreign workers or robots. Without substantial help, the worker in search of a decently paid assembly line job is likely to be on the road for a long time to come.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Starting Point

At the end of a process begun by talking to Mr. Andropov it might just be possible to see a nuclear-free Europe in which defense rested on conventional weapons. That is, at present, too distant and hazy a glimpse. What is of immediate relevance is to think again about the nuclear match in Europe and question whether it really is the mismatch demanding cruise and Pershing weapons on the Western side. We do not believe it is.

The reason it looks like that is that the absolute power of the weapons concerned has been concealed behind arguments about relative numbers. "The Soviet Union is not naive," Mr. Andropov said recently, dismissing a criticism which is not often heard. He does not expect naïveté in the West either. That is a sensible starting point towards a true zero option in Europe in which Western and Soviet interests could well be found to coincide.

—The Guardian (London).

DEC. 29: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Defendants Silenced

ST. PETERSBURG — At the sitting of the trial of the 169 members of the first Duma who signed the Viborg appeal to the people, some of the members of the deputies attempted to pronounce political speeches. They were, however, at once stopped by the presiding judge. Finally the public prosecutor called for a severe punishment, asserting that the act for which the accused were being prosecuted was committed while blood was still being shed in the country, but that the people, being suspicious of their intentions, did not follow them, and thus the revolution which they desired was avoided. The conditions under which the trial is being conducted are extremely trying to the accused.

1932: Technocracy Discussed

ATLANTIC CITY — The principal dilemma facing mechanized civilization, namely, distress amid plenty, was brought to the attention of the Society for the Advancement of Science here, where 4,500 scientists are contemplating the problems of the Western world. It was admitted that chaos would reign without adequate diagnosis of the complaint, or an adequate remedy. Technocracy, which is science's medium whereby monetary values are translated into terms of energy, was discussed. Some scientists inferred that man is obsolete as a productive agency, having gone the way of the horse. Technocracy's thesis is that the world faces stalemate in civilization when the machine replaces man.



U.S. Links Worry Australians

By Pranay Gupta

CANBERRA, Australia — In this capital city of sparkling monuments, wide boulevards and parks, the preoccupation of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's government these days is with an unemployment rate of close to 10 percent and the inflation rate of about 12 percent.

But lately, more and more members of Parliament, defense analysts and ordinary Australians have also been expressing concern about another major issue, the relationship between their country and what Australian governments over the years have called the nation's "great and powerful friend," the United States.

The United States maintains more than two dozen installations in Australia concerned with sensitive military communications, navigation, satellite tracking and control and intelligence gathering. This makes Australia host to more such American operations than any other country except Britain, Canada and West Germany.

The concern, as stated by Kim C. Beazley, an opposition Labor Party representative from Western Australia and member of Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, is whether the United States is getting more out of the relationship than Australia is.

At the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University here, Desmond J. Ball predicted that "the U.S. connection is and will remain for the foreseeable future a fundamental underpinning of Australian national security policy."

"But the U.S. connection also has costs, risks and constraints," he added. "The inroads into Australian sovereignty, the likelihood of Australia being a nuclear target because of the presence of the American defense facilities and the obstacles placed in the way of more independent defense and foreign policies are each extremely serious negative features of the U.S. connection."

In recent weeks, there has been several protests at American facilities. Fueling the concern is the question of landing rights granted to the United States for B-52 bombers at Darwin. The U.S. and Australian governments insist that these planes are only on training missions and do not carry nuclear weapons, but critics contend that there is no adequate monitoring by Australia to insure that the bombers do not carry such arms.

"The question of the relationship with the United States is no longer only an issue of the left," said Fred S. Medinsky of the University of New South Wales in Sydney. "What you are seeing in Australia is a shift in perceptions that was started by the left but now has gone to the center. The consensus is still pro-America, but with increasing reservations."

The linchpin of the military relationship is the so-called ANZUS Treaty, which was signed 31 years ago. Under this agreement, Washington is committed broadly to the stra-

tegic defense of Australia and New Zealand in the event of a wider war or if those two countries are threatened.

Mr. Medinsky says, however, that the selective withdrawal of American military power in Asia and the Pacific has moved Australia further from Washington's strategic focus in the Far East. Moreover, Mr. Ball says, there is some question about whether the United States would be militarily capable of providing quick assistance.

"I think we are now relying more on ourselves — the buzzword in defense circles these days is 'self-reliance,'" he went on to say.

Mr. Beazley asserts that the Australian government does not take sufficient advantage of its position in its military relationship with Washington. He notes that through the U.S. facilities at North West Cape, Pine Gap and Nurrungar, the United States is able to monitor China and the Soviet Union. American nuclear submarines call at facilities in Western Australia and Australia assists in joint military exercises in the Southwest Pacific and in anti-submarine surveillance in the eastern Indian Ocean.

"The early warning monitoring done in Australia, especially at Nurrungar, is valuable, and that service is about the most significant that any country outside of some of the NATO states performs for the United States," Mr. Beazley commented.

He and other critics of Australian foreign policy expressed disenchantment with what they call the Fraser government's acquiescence to American requests in foreign-affairs matters. For example, some of them say that Australia needlessly accepted a role in the Sinai peace-keeping force after the Camp David accord was reached.

Other constraints on Australia's foreign policy that result from the ties with the United States, according to critics, involve its relationship with the Third World.

On the one hand, Australia is among the biggest bilateral donors to developing countries, but its position at times has been undermined by the military relationship with the United States.

Some years ago, for example, when Australia endorsed a proposal to establish the "Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India wondered publicly how Australia could play an effective role in doing so while it had U.S. facilities on its territory.

There is also rising concern here that the operations of some of the American facilities have led to Australian involvement in activities "about which the Canberra government has been neither informed nor consulted."

No one is suggesting that the military relationship will end, but there is emerging agreement that Australia must build up its own defenses and perhaps rely less on American promises and commitments.

International Herald Tribune.

Can Rawlings Still Rescue Ghana?

By Colin Legum

LONDON — Ghana's charismatic leader, Jerry J. Rawlings has, for the moment, successfully crushed the attempted coup against his year-old regime.

He has also, so far, managed to survive the defection of a number of army officers who were involved with him in staging the coup which brought him to power on Dec. 31, 1981. For the second time, he has previously wrestled and held power for about six months in 1979.

The question is where Mr. Rawlings goes from here? His regime is clearly in difficulties. There are no signs of improvement in the situation in Ghana: its economy remains parlous and its once dynamically active people remain gripped in a paralyzing malaise from which they have never recovered since the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966. Neither civilian nor military rulers since that time have been successful in rescuing the once-bright hope of Africa from its economic and political decline.

In his second period of office, Mr. Rawlings still has only two achievements to his credit. The first has been to deal firmly, though not yet altogether effectively, with corruption and smuggling across the country's borders. However, unlike his first brief and sanguinary period of rule, he has this time avoided executing the corrupt. They have been tried in court and given prison sentences.

task of defending the revolution. These committees are expected to keep watch over "the corrupt practices of the petty bourgeois."

Mr. Hansen then goes on to say that "the regime has also managed to attract to itself a group of radical academics whose advice it relies upon to resolve the contradictions in Ghanaian society and to put into effect programs to disengage the country from international capitalism and domination of finance capital."

"It is this class base of the regime and the recognition by the leadership that the contradictions cannot be solved within the structure of the neo-colony which leads one to think that the present regime provides conditions for a meaningful change in Ghanaian society."

However, with many years of political experience behind him, Mr. Hansen is not just a starry-eyed academic. He sensibly warns that although the signs are propitious for revolutionary changes to occur, these will not be accomplished easily.

Mr. Hansen, like Mr. Rawlings, is a deeply committed person. It is unlikely that he would choose to remain as the regime's principal adviser if his advice were not accepted. He is therefore a man to watch for clues as to whether Mr. Rawlings will translate his revolutionary rhetoric and fervor into Marxist policies.

International Herald Tribune.

How to Dim Holiday Spirit: List Your Errors

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The nicest put-down of the year now ending came from William D. Hathaway. It consisted of just three words, "Thanks a lot!" scribbled on a copy of a piece I had written about the Senate race in Maine.

He drew an arrow from his comment to a sentence that said that "Maine has a tradition of significant senators, from Margaret Chase Smith to Edmund S. Muskie to William S. Cohen." Left unsaid by Mr. Hathaway was the fact that in between Mrs. Smith and Mr. Cohen, Mr. Muskie had had another colleague from Maine. And his name was William D. Hathaway.

That was a classy rebuke. A good many of the other corrections and rejoinders were less charitable and more glib, and some were downright rude. But, as the annual review of the year's output demonstrates, once again the proprietor of this column provided his loyal readers with a gratifying number of opportunities to write letters that begin with "Dear Jerk."

There is nothing so likely to snap you out of the holiday high spirits as looking back at the judgments and

misjudgments made during the previous 12 months.

There were, as always, enough plain factual errors to send me back to Journalism 101. In September, I misattributed a Wisconsin political story that was written by Ken Lamke of the Milwaukee Sentinel. He took it with good grace, sending me a mildly worded note that declared, "You've destroyed my career and made my mother cry — and she's from New Jersey."

In April I demonstrated my financial incompetence by saying that interest rates had gone up when, as George Weber pointed out, almost everyone knew they had declined.

The big disappointment in the year-end review was the absence of the traditional howler of a political prediction. Either I am getting more cautious, in old age, or the elections are getting simpler, but I searched in vain for the kind of absolutely wrong-headed guess that was so frequent in previous election years.

Knowing the penchant of the gods

to even up such scores, I can almost promise you that 1983 will be full of glorious goofs.

Meanwhile, allow me to recall a prediction from 50 years ago that may be as relevant as any end-of-the-year prediction.

When Herbert Hoover was renominated in the Depression summer of 1932, the editorialists at The Washington Post said, "The Republican Party goes into the contest with its best contender, under conditions favorable to success. . . . In this national crisis, he has been a national leader, and unless a Democratic champion of commanding ability should capture the fancy and win the confidence of the people, they are very likely to put their faith in Mr. Hoover."

Even if I was unable to match that standard consistently in 1982, the lesson of 50 years of political journalism still supports the admonition with which this end-of-the-year essay traditionally concludes: Caveat lector. Let the reader beware.

Happy new year, and, as William D. Hathaway would say, "Thanks a lot!"

The Washington Post.

Russians Refusing To Look at History

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW — "I certainly hope not," Alexander Bovin, a leading Russian journalist, exclaimed when asked whether Yuri V. Andropov would use the 60th anniversary celebrations here last week to review Soviet history. As it happens, Mr. Andropov made almost no mention of days gone by in the major speech he gave at the Kremlin on Tuesday.

For the past of the Soviet Union is an awkward subject. The regime is reluctant to look back, and the reluctance expresses both its strength in resisting challenge, and its weakness in solving basic national problems.

The uncertain status of previous leaders provides one major reason for not summoning up recollections of things past. Lenin, the patron saint of the Soviet state, is honored by all over Russia, and from 130 foreign countries, who came here last week for the ceremonies saw only his portrait on display as they drove across the Moscow River en route from the airport to the Kremlin.

Stalin presents a case in hot dispute. His terror tactics are openly denounced by many Russians, and a play now on the boards features Lenin's last testament with its warning about "too much power to Lenin alone." But Russian hard hats are said to cherish pictures of Stalin. Moves to refurbish his memory still command support inside the party.

Khrushchev is praised by many for his boldness in exposing the excesses of Stalinism. A new book by the independent political analyst, Roy Medvedev, castigates Khrushchev as just been published here in an English edition. But Khrushchev is widely deplored as — in the words of one party figure — "the kind of leader who couldn't make the slightest move without shaking the whole world."

Mr. Andropov, who owes his big rise to Khrushchev, did not feel easy enough about his patron to say a good word for him.

Leonid I. Brezhnev enjoys the kind of ritual praise given to those still warm in the grave. A plaque has been placed at his residence on Kutuzovskiy Prospekt, and a movie about him was broadcast on television on Dec. 19, his birthday.

But Mr. Andropov beat out Mr. Brezhnev's protégé, Konstantin U. Chernenko, for the top position. Subsequent personnel changes, including a new minister of interior, have replaced Brezhnev with Andropov partisans. So in deed, if not in word, de-Brezhnevization has already started.

Past events do not sort themselves out much more easily than former leaders. Major features of the national saga, of course, find general endorsement. The revolution, the industrialization of the '30s, the "Great Pa-

triotic War" and the venture into space all fit into the category of right stuff. But politics is different.

The 60th anniversary last week technically celebrated the establishment of a federation — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — that joined the Russian republic with republics in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and other places. Theoretically all the republics were autonomous and enjoyed the right of secession. In fact, they were brought together by Stalin, over protests from a dying Lenin, as a means of subordinating different ethnic areas to centralized rule. But to this day the pretense of autonomy coexists with the reality of domination by Moscow.

Peaceful coexistence itself was a policy established by Stalin at least as early as 1924. By then it had become clear that the world revolution foreseen by Leon Trotsky and other foes of Stalin was not going to happen. But, if only because an internal power struggle was involved, Stalin never conclusively repudiated world revolution. Now Russia patronizes both the modern experiment of world revolution — wars of national liberation — and détente, which is the updated version of peaceful coexistence.

The New Economic Policy was a system of incentives accepted by Lenin in 1921 as a way to elicit more food from peasants and more goods from workers. But to justify continued party rule, Lenin and his followers kept alive the doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which they ascribed to Karl Marx. To this day, a running conflict goes on between reformers, who keep trying to improve output with incentives, and the party apparatus, which seeks to run the economy, and everything else, by command and from on high.

As long as the past is not repudiated, the dilemmas continue unresolved. Party leaders thus have at their disposal a doctrine that gives them license for whatever policy seems expedient. Their power, unconstrained by law or basic philosophic commitment, seems absolute.

But a doctrine so plainly the child of self-interest instills no faith. Ordinary Russians are increasingly cynical and self-indulgent. They pose questions about poor services, inadequate housing and shoddy goods. So along with the absolute power at the top go a series of public doubts that Soviet leaders have found impossible to quell.

The leadership under Mr. Andropov has unquestionably sensed the problem. Whether it can overcome the difficulty seems less clear. For, in general, the future does not tend to be mastered by those unwilling to face the past.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MX Solution

Frequently in recent weeks the International Herald Tribune has carried articles by prominent experts on the MX issue. Unfortunately this has probably not made this important matter clear to most readers.

Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles have become more accurate and thus make a first strike against such missiles more dangerous. Most writers consider, such a first strike by the United States unlikely. The obvious strategy in these circumstances would seem to be to make the U.S. deterrent force safer from attack by exclusive sea and air basing or by protecting land-based missiles with an effective ABM system.

P.L. VAN DEN BERGH, Gen. France.

Bishops' Duties

Regarding "The Bishops' Letter: Noble Goals, Faulty Means" (IHT, Nov. 25): Any Catholic bishop in good faith must oppose armaments and war (any war). There are no conditions, no "ifs" or "buts" that make it a political term, irrelevant in a discussion of morals.

DIANE SMITH GAECHTER, Manila.

U.S. Missile Policy

Regarding "Russians Offer Cues in Missiles: U.S. Wary" (IHT, Dec. 13): If by negotiation we mean "to discuss with a view to settlement or compromise," the Soviets are negotiating and the U.S. is not.

By not budging from the so-called zero-option, the U.S. demands unilateral removal of Soviet weapons in exchange for nondeployment of new U.S. missiles of a totally different sort. By offering to reduce their force to the lowest level since the 1960s, the Soviets have shifted significantly from their opening position. That is negotiation. The claim that this proposal would still allow for Soviet medium-range missiles while the U.S. has none is ridiculous, based as it is on misleading distinctions between weapon systems. Submarines capable of obliterating vast areas of the U.S.S.R. are deployed in European waters, and U.S. bombers fly European skies. By U.S. insistence, these and the entire nuclear arsenals of Britain and France are not taken into account in establishing the relative strengths of the two sides.

The U.S.S.R. has proposed measures leading to a "real zero-option" as a step toward freeing Europe from all tactical and medium-range weapons. Such proposals merit serious consideration. Instead, the U.S. ignores or rejects them out of hand, thus ensuring that the talks are unsuccessful in order to justify deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles next year. People in Britain, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany have begun to block the gates of U.S. bases where these destabilizing first-strike weapons are to be placed, under U.S. control, next year. In so doing, Europeans demand success in these negotiations, for their future depends on it. What more will it take to pressure the U.S. to change

'Hall of Shame'

Regarding "One Man's Baller for U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame" (IHT, Nov. 12): I propose a Hall of Shame for the promoters and 500 members of the National Sports Writers Association and Sports Writers Association of the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame Committee. These athletes are the best of the best. It is humiliating to subject them to this kind of competition.

I suggest a Hall of Gold to be erected in our national capital, Washington, where people from the world over can forever celebrate each and every one of our gold medalists.

SELMA F. HARRIS, Bilthoven, Netherlands.

Kuwait's Equestrians

Regarding "China Gets 8 More Medals in Delhi" (IHT, Nov. 26): In your article you mentioned that Miss Nadia al-Munawar of Kuwait won the Gold medal in the individual showjumping competition. Her sister Gemila took the silver medal, and the bronze was awarded to Sheikh Barah al-Sabah, who is not Nadia and Gemila's sister, but is the daughter of H.E. Sheikh Salem al-Sabah.

This happy victory embodies a series of firsts: It is the first time that an international competition of this magnitude; it is the first time that two sisters have won medals in the same event; and it is the first time in the history of the showjumping events in the Asian Games that three young ladies, members of the same team, have won all three medals.

Naturally, we are all very proud of our young team, the fourth member of which is Derek Shum.

VIRGINIA JALLAD, Kuwait.

Hamlet's Age

Regarding "The Twentieth in Hamlet" (IHT, Dec. 2): It's a shame that with the 40 productions of "Hamlet" that Joseph Papp has seen — let us mention the four that he has directed — he never took the opportunity to read or say that close attention to the text, Hamlet does so, he would never make statements such as "Hamlet is a very young person, an adolescent." We are informed in the gravedigger's scene (Act V, Scene I lines 155-177) of the standard edition that Hamlet is actually 30 years old.

KOSSEN LORRICK, Frankfurt.

Letters intended for publication

should be addressed to the editor and must be accompanied by a return address. We cannot assume responsibility for the return of letters, but we will return them if the sender so requests.

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INSIGHTS

Re-education in Laos, Vietnam: Refugees Tell of Deaths, Torture

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — For Bouasy Kamla, a former Lao military officer, the "re-education" camp in northern Laos near the Vietnamese border was "just like a prison." Every day, he and 800 other officers who had served the former U.S.-backed government had to do hard labor under the watchful eyes of Pathet Lao guards.

Then one day, Mr. Bouasy said at the Nong Khai refugee camp in northeastern Thailand recently, the routine was broken when two former officers and a civilian escaped. They were at large for nearly a month before being captured and brought back to the camp, where they were paraded before the assembled prisoners, he said. The camp commander told the inmates that they would have to decide the escapees' fate by "democratic means." Mr. Bouasy said, by voting either to have them executed or "taken to another place."

But the prisoners knew there really was no choice, Mr. Bouasy said.

"Everybody raised his hand for them to be killed," he recalled. "Nobody wants to stay in just a long time. It's better to be killed, and if we voted to send them to another camp, they would be killed anyway."

Mr. Bouasy, 40, who held the rank of major, may have been luckier than most. Conditions

trials and judicial condemnation. The group said that Hanoi also argued that those still detained were guilty of "national treason" and acts against "public security."

Amnesty International rejected Hanoi's arguments. It charged that many detainees had not been involved in prosecuting the war and that, in the absence of trials, the system violated what the group called the internationally recognized right of a person to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

The group's 1982 annual report declared that the "continuing detention without charge or trial of thousands of members of the former South Vietnamese administration in 're-education' camps remained [Amnesty International's] principal concern" in Vietnam.

It reiterated a complaint about inadequate medical care in the camps and also noted an increase in the application of the death penalty.

Diplomatic reports based on interviews with refugees paint a harsh picture. For a series of such reports compiled by the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, 60 former prisoners from 14 re-education camps were extensively interviewed, embassy officials said.

The reports do not name the persons interviewed but identify a number of alleged victims of tortures and executions at the camps. An embassy official said the interviews yielded an estimate of more than 44,000 prisoners in the 14 camps.

According to one official, many releases were reported in 1980, but some refugees subsequently said that the releases were mainly to make room for new inmates, particularly those who tried to flee from Vietnam or had concealed their identities after 1975. In addition to dissidents, resistance fighters from the central highlands and common criminals were among the newer prisoners, the U.S. official said.

The former prisoners reported two visits to their camps by international organizations that they could not identify. None of the 60 names of any visit by Amnesty International or the International Committee of the Red Cross. A Red Cross official in Bangkok said that the "ICRC is not involved in visiting re-education camps in Vietnam" but that "negotiations" with the Vietnamese government were going on.

According to an embassy report, one of the largest camps — described by 10 refugees — is the Tan Hiep camp in Dong Nai province. It was said to hold approximately 6,000 prisoners, mostly former officers up to the rank of colonel.

According to the refugees, prisoners accused of "careless talk" or other violations of camp rules frequently are beaten and shackled in metal containers and are left to lie in the sun without water. The containers, called connex boxes, are about the size of a large refrigerator and were used for shipping U.S. equipment.

The camp itself consists of about 25 concrete buildings with tin roofs surrounded by multiple barbed wire fences and a mine field, the refugees told the interviewers. Watchtowers were manned by guards armed with machine guns, and searchlights were used at night to discourage escape attempts, the accounts said.

The site, near Bien Hoa north of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly known as Saigon, was once used by the South Vietnamese government to hold North Vietnamese Army prisoners, the U.S. report said.

Brutal Beatings Reported

Refugees reported being tied in a painful position for a long period, and sometimes being brutally beaten, according to a U.S. official in Bangkok. Former U.S. prisoners of war have reported the same punishments by the North Vietnamese.

Former prisoners at the Tan Hiep camp said that at Christmas 1978, 400 inmates staged a demonstration against camp authorities, according to a U.S. report. The report said the prisoners were subsequently tortured and sent to Chi Hoa prison in Ho Chi Minh City.

The refugees also reported that two South Vietnamese former military officers who had tried to escape were shot after a one-hour trial and that others were slain while attempting to flee.

Bui Huu Nghia, a suspected resistance leader in the camp, died after being shackled for three months, and Nguyen Thanh Long, a former captain, committed suicide after being beaten and shackled inside a connex box, the refugees said.

At the Con Cat camp in Hai Giang province near the village of An Thanh Nhut, two former inmates reported, guards shackled Nguyen

Van Tich, a Roman Catholic priest, for four months and 10 days for having tried to teach English to other prisoners.

The refugees said that other forms of punishment included reduction of rations and being locked in cages. They said guards sometimes tortured or shot prisoners caught trying to escape.

Widespread Malnutrition

According to the U.S. Embassy reports, the former prisoners also spoke of widespread illness and malnutrition in the camps because of insufficient food and medicine.

Former inmates of the Ben Gia camp in Chu Long province said 50 percent of the prisoners had malaria and that diets consisted of 300 grams (10½ ounces) of rice a day, supplemented by sorghum and sweet potato. When available, meat, fish and salt were provided in tiny rations.

Although indoctrination sessions were routine when the camps were first opened, refugees reported that now there is little actual "re-education."

"The term 're-education camps' now in reality is a misnomer," said a U.S. diplomat who has conducted scores of interviews with refugees. "They're labor camps."

In Laos, the indoctrination function seems to have been preserved to a greater extent, according to the accounts of former inmates. Mr. Bouasy recounted that after doing hard labor during the day, the prisoners at his camp in northern Laos had to attend daily "political training" sessions.

"Every day they told us not to believe in capitalist government, to believe only in communism," he said. "They told us the United States is the enemy No. 1 in the world, and that the communist system would never end."

Another Lao refugee, Kamtan Naiwun, who arrived at the Nong Khai camp in February, said he was accused of being a U.S. Central Intelligence agent because he had worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

'The term "re-education camps" now in reality is a misnomer,' said a U.S. diplomat who has interviewed scores of refugees. 'They're labor camps.'

ment before Laos had been taken over. He recalled political "re-education" sessions in which communist cadres told the prisoners that Thailand was an enemy and would eventually have to be "liberated."

Although apparently eligible under U.S. criteria for resettlement in the United States, Mr. Kamtan and many other Lao and Vietnamese have become victims of a Thai policy of discouraging refugees from coming here by declaring them ineligible for resettlement abroad and holding them in austere camps for indefinite periods.

Some U.S. officials regard the policy as unjust, but concede that it has worked to discourage refugees. The number of Lao refugees arriving in Thailand has dropped sharply from last year, and arrivals of Vietnamese by boat and overland are down, too.

As part of the policy, Thailand has closed the Nong Khai camp to new arrivals and ordered inmates moved to a detention center at Ban Na Phie in eastern Thailand that is off limits to most visitors.

For those who fled from their homelands anyway after their release or escape from re-education camps, the situation has been especially frustrating.

"We came from prison in Laos and they put us in prison here," said Dee Senesouvan, a former lieutenant colonel in the Lao Army who said he had spent five years and seven months in a re-education camp. Interviewed in a part of the Nong Khai camp fenced off by barbed wire and guarded by Thai soldiers, Mr. Dee said that he and his fellow inmates faced uncertainty.

"We have no chance to go to a third country, and no chance to go back and fight," he said.



Officials lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as part of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the

founding of the Soviet state. Despite appearances of unity, the Communist rallying calls of old no longer have the same force.

Communist World's 'Fraternal Parties' Often Speak With a Hundred Voices

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — There was a time when such words as "revisionism" or "opportunism" evoked the world of communism.

Emerging from the Kremlin, the bastion of Marxism-Leninism, the capital of the first socialist state, they amounted to a threat of excommunication from the ranks of history's vanguards.

Nowadays, revisionism, opportunism and the other swearwords of intra-Communist bickering fly freely from Moscow, Beijing, the capitals of Eurocommunism and 100-odd other Communist parties with little evident impact.

To Western ears, disputes over Marxist dogma evoke images of ideologues of the 1920s and 1930s and seem to have little relevance to the ailing economies and aging communist oligarchies of today.

But disputes over doctrine can be critical in a disparate movement whose ideology purports to be scientific and universal. Just as debates over theological shadings masked great divisions in medieval history, disputes over dogma often have been critical tests for Moscow. Even the sharpest disputes among "fraternal parties" are often concealed behind rituals of public unity.

Thus, only the Albanians were conspicuously absent from Leonid I. Brezhnev's funeral, although they were invited. And party chiefs took precedence over government leaders, enabling G. H. Hall, the U.S. Communist Party leader, to meet Yuri V. Andropov before Vice President George Bush.

The Communist Party leaders returned Dec. 20 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. But behind such appearances of unity the picture is far different. Even Marxist rallying cries such as "proletarian internationalism" and "dictatorship of the proletariat" have been effectively dropped from communist lexicons outside the Soviet bloc.

Party leaders in Western Europe now routinely denounce Moscow for its actions in Afghanistan or Poland. The Spanish Communists have even questioned whether the Soviet Union is a socialist state at all.

Since World War II, the Russians have fought a plodding rear-guard action against independent-minded parties. They have used force when available, as in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and threats, barter and reluctant retreats where force could not prevail — as in Western Europe, Yugoslavia and Romania.

During 60 years in power, Lenin and his heirs have remained consistently intolerant, purging old Bolsheviks, repressing dissidents, keeping iron control over information, suppressing independent workers in Poland.

The Kremlin rulers' claim to legitimacy rests largely on their pretensions as successors to Lenin and Lenin, sole arbiters of the "science" of Marxism-Leninism and ordained keepers of orthodoxy. When Enrico Berlinguer of the Italian party asserts that "dictatorship of the proletariat" is obsolete, Soviet legitimacy is seriously undermined.

Then there is the Soviet obsession with security. From this comes the unspoken tenet that the first duty of every foreign party is not force when available, as in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and threats, barter and reluctant retreats where force could not prevail — as in Western Europe, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Moscow's simple credo is: You're either with us, totally, or with the imperialists. The position was dramatically applied against Solidarity in Poland and in the furious flailings at the Italian Communists when they reached for "historical compromise" with those in power.

But for all its ardor, Moscow's struggle to maintain control has been inept, marked by bungled efforts to manipulate conferences and to influence independent parties and unwavering refusal to adapt to change. Even its victories have often proved Pyrrhic.

Thus, to win West European support against China, Moscow allowed a measure of autonomy that sowed the seeds of Eurocommunism. Suppression of reform in Czechoslovakia and Poland forced Western parties to dissociate themselves from the Kremlin simply to maintain credibility. And Mr. Brezhnev's long struggle to bring parties together for a European summit in 1976 only resulted in even greater independence for the Eurocommunists.

Instead of the resounding endorsement of Kremlin primacy that Mr. Brezhnev's lieutenants had hoped to orchestrate, the Yugoslavs, Romanians, Italians and Spanish succeeded in deleting any special status for the Soviet party from the final document. Adding insult to injury, they then dissipated even to sign it.

Moscow has been on the defensive ever since. The Kremlin's proconsuls to the movement — Boris N. Ponomarev for nonbloc parties and Konstantin V. Ruskov for the Warsaw Pact allies — have been reduced from influential bearers of the true word to harried defenders of the Soviet system and policies, especially in Afghanistan and Poland.

How Mr. Andropov intends to assert Moscow's role in world communism is so far unclear. In his most recent ideological address, eight months before he came to power, he said that Marxism-Leninism was "intolerant of

stagnation," but he also assailed any form of political "pluralism" and insisted that, while some adaptation of socialism to local conditions was fine, "its essence is one."

Evidence is accumulating that Mr. Andropov intends to retain the role of senior ideologist, a function Mr. Brezhnev left to Mikhail A. Suslov, even though Mr. Suslov's office was officially given to Konstantin U. Chernenko, Mr. Andropov's defeated rival for power.

The issue is not whether Mr. Andropov will bring world communism under Moscow's suzerainty, but whether he will recognize that the movement has become as varied and fickle as the number of parties in it and is likely to become more so. French Communists and Italian Communists are likely to remain as different from each other as Frenchmen and Italians, and even Finland's tiny community of Communists has split.

In the Soviet bloc, differences have become pronounced. Poland's party has effectively disintegrated; Romania's party is as Stalinist at home as it is independent abroad; the Hungarians have swapped ideological fealty to Moscow for a measure of economic freedom, Fidel Castro of Cuba, often depicted in the West as Moscow's hard gut, entertains pretensions to an independent role among nonaligned or "progressive" nations.

Mr. Andropov may bow to reality and formally recognize the separate identities of the many parties, a move that could restore at least a semblance of surface unity. Moscow's opening to China, if it leads to reconciliation, could give powerful impetus to healing other rifts. But the centrifugal forces remain formidable, especially against reconstitution of anything resembling the Comintern disbanded by Stalin at the start of World War II.

Russia's perception of anyone outside its orbit as threatening is unlikely to wane. And the West European parties are not likely to feel drawn toward Moscow as long as Stalinism remains an unexpunged legacy of Soviet communism and the Soviet economy continues to provide an eloquent witness against the efficacy of the Soviet system.

ASIA

In Asia, too, Communist parties take a broad range of stands, governed more by national than party interests.

The cautious improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has begun on a state-to-state, rather than party, basis. Beijing has signaled, by its warm reception of French Communists, that it is prepared to normalize relations with pro-Soviet parties.

But the Chinese are adamant against interference from Moscow. They have been zig-zagging toward ideological and governmental reform with no concern for Moscow's views.

China's requirements for rapprochement concern security issues — Vietnamese militiamen, Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Mongolia and the Chinese-Soviet border.

Relations among Asian Communists and their attitudes to Moscow have developed along geopolitical lines. The crisscross of fears outweighs common ideology or revolutionary solidarity.

China helped North Vietnam fight France and the United States, but later the two countries had a brief war of their own. Hostility is intense. Hanoi struggles close to Moscow as protector against Beijing, and Vietnamese leaders worry that they might lose out in a Chinese-Soviet reconciliation. China also supports Cambodian rebels, even anti-Communists, against Vietnam's expansionism.

North Korea, which had extensive help from both Moscow and Beijing during its U.S. war, now tilts toward Beijing. Unlike Vietnam, North Korea's regime welcomes a Chinese-Soviet thaw in hopes that together they may again support Pyongyang's ambition to take over South Korea.

Japan's Communist Party, which with 450,000 members is the third largest in the capitalist world after Italy and France, is neutralist and pacifist. It rejects both Moscow and Beijing as tutors.

MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA

Like so much in the Middle East, the Communist role there is a murky matter.

The legal Israeli party, which appeals mostly to Arabs, is represented in the Knesset. It is believed to have spread its influence in the West Bank, but it is not always easy to tell whether support is for Communists or for leftist factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization or whether the difference is significant.

P.L.O. relations with Moscow appear more opportunistic than comradely, and there are constant subtle shifts.

The Kremlin's Arab connections rely more on arms supplies than on Communist solidarity. Syria has good relations with Moscow through its Ba'ath military regime.

Iran's have cooled. Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, has executed Communists on charges of plotting with Syria against him. Mr. Hussein is also annoyed with Moscow, which he suspects of tilting to Iran in the Iraq-Iran war. Even before the war, Iraq tried to diversify its

weapons suppliers and open contacts with Washington, largely through its banker, Saudi Arabia.

Apart from Afghanistan's beleaguered puppet regime, the most important Middle Eastern Communist Party is the Tudeh in Iran. Headquartered in East Berlin when the shah drove it underground, it remains close to Moscow. Tudeh sprang back to life with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution. Despite the obvious anomaly of creeds, it quickly portrayed itself as ultra-Islamic, complete with beards and prayer rugs.

Iranian Communists with modern educations are more attuned to office work than mullahs and are said to have made considerable headway in penetrating government ministries. The mullahs are as anti-Soviet as they are anti-American, but Moscow may hope to establish surrogate power in Iran through the Tudeh if the Khomeini regime begins to crumble.

Communist influence in Africa is less opaque but no more predictable. Soviet support for anti-colonial wars brought important gains for Moscow, but Marxist regimes are not necessarily under the Kremlin's thumb. The rule is one-party states, and Soviet-style trappings do not reveal the relative roles of communism and other tendencies. If the communists are organized separately, they keep it secret.

In South Africa, the Communist Party has been illegal for well over a generation, although the South African government makes it sound important with allegations that it dominates the African National Congress. But apartheid, not Moscow's inspiration, appears to be the main source of recruits for the black nationalists.

LATIN AMERICA

Moscow has also had a long tradition of involvement with Latin American Communists. Until the 1959 Cuban revolution, the parties were small and loyal to Moscow. Most of the official Communist parties remain ineffective, often harshly persecuted; none of them has succeeded in becoming the springboard of revolution.

Meanwhile, other bolder groups, sometimes in alliance with non-Marxists, have swollen guerrilla movements.

In the 1960s, Moscow and Havana disagreed sharply over Cuban activism, and Havana, not Moscow, became the beacon of revolution. Ernesto (Che) Guevara's failure in Bolivia in 1967 brought Fidel Castro to some restraint in the region, but Cuba continued to support and train revolutionaries of various hues while the Kremlin recognized only official Communist parties.

But after the Nicaraguan revolution in 1979 showed again that armed struggle could win power in Latin America where Moscow-line political action had not, the Soviet and Cuban slogan became leftist unity. Washington often refers to Mr. Castro as a Moscow proxy, but he is a tail who has the will and occasional capacity to wag the dog.

The Mexican Communist Party, now legal, entered its leader, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, in the presidential race. With the backing of four tiny Marxist groups, he won 3.5 percent of the vote. The Mexican party seeks respectability and eschews local guerrillas. Cuba, eager for Mexican friendship, also has ignored the guerrillas there.

Some of the most virulent anti-Communist countries, notably Argentina and Brazil, have developed important trade with the Soviet Union. Moscow's political instincts in Latin America have seemed too conservative for local revolutionary tastes.

In Chile, the one Latin country whose Communist leadership is still based in Moscow, the local underground is unhappy with the Soviet line. For example, Chilean Communists find it hard to distinguish between Poland's General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chile's strongman, Augusto Pinochet. Exiles are impressed with the Spanish example — emergence from dictatorship and the eventual election of democratic Socialists.

The Castro revolution has weakened orthodox Communist parties. Cuban revolutionary militancy and ability to win power without Moscow's direction have great appeal for Latin Marxists. The Russians may be the indirect providers of money and arms, but Castro, not Brezhnev or Andropov, is the father figure.

If Cuba acts as surrogate for the Russians in Angola or Ethiopia, that is Fidel Castro's choice and Moscow would stand to lose almost as much as he if it cut him off for insubordination. He reportedly advised Nicaragua's Sandinistas against becoming dependent on Moscow.

Thus, Soviet success in helping foreign Communists to power has weakened Moscow's grip on the world movement and has made support for communism abroad vastly more expensive.

Soviet state interest, the extension of historical Russian interests, can no longer be easily blurred with an international revolutionary credo. More and more, Moscow must rely on traditional power and diplomacy. The appeal to comradeship no longer commands automatic obedience.

Quick and Nimble Brains and Tongues

At School for Interpreters and Translators, the Combination Is de Rigueur

By Harry Trimborn

Los Angeles Times Service

GENEVA — A diplomat taking part in an international conference suddenly realized that he had taken the wrong position in debate and sought to recover by telling his opponent that the interpreter "has misrepresented your views."

The remark brought smiles all around, for no interpreter was involved. The debate was being conducted in the diplomat's own language.

Recalling the incident, Ronald Williams smiled, too. "The interpreter is always to blame," he said.

Mr. Williams is president of the School of Translation and Interpretation at Geneva University, which is ranked among the best in the field, and he knows about the hazards that interpreters face.

Despite the hazards, increasing numbers of men and women are becoming interpreters and translators, and many of them are either trained in Geneva or go there to work.

The Universal Language

Even though English has become virtually the universal language of diplomats and leaders in government, science and industry, many people prefer to use their own language in preparing sensitive speeches and reports, Mr. Williams said. Thus, it appears that the need for interpreters and translators will continue.

There is no shortage of applicants. Mr. Williams said he got about 300 applications a year from all over the world for the three- and four-year programs, but he said he accepted only about 100.

"We have a few Americans," Mr. Williams said, and added that some of them turned out to be among the best despite the lack of emphasis on foreign-language training in the United States.

Mr. Williams said most interpreters and translators were free-lancers. "They can accept

or reject a job as they wish," he said, "and that gives them a real deal of freedom."

Charmaine Robinson, 22, who is studying here under a scholarship from her government in Trinidad, said the work was especially suitable for women. Gigio Giarre, 23, an Italian, agreed. "If I get married and have children, I can do translations at home in my spare time," she said.

Another attraction is the opportunity for

Despite the hazards, more men and women are becoming interpreters and translators, and many of them are either trained in Geneva or go there to work.

free foreign travel. International conferences are often held in resort areas.

Competent interpreters and translators need not skimp on their budgets. Interpreters can earn as much as \$160 for a seven-and-a-half-hour day, but because of the strain involved they usually put in only about half that time, alternating half an hour of work with half an hour of rest.

A good interpreter, Mr. Williams said, "needs to work only about six months out of the year to earn a decent living."

He said that there was a considerable difference between interpreting and translating, and that they called for different abilities and mental attitudes.

"Simultaneous interpreters must have a quick and nimble brain," he said. "They must have a tremendous amount of nervous energy to keep up the pace. It really is exhausting work."

"If you are slow and methodical, if that's the way your brain works, you do not become a simultaneous interpreter," Mr. Williams said. "You are better off being a translator."

The translator's job requires greater language proficiency than the interpreter's, he said. "An interpreter can often get away with an approximation of what a speaker is saying, especially if the speaker's words or phrases sound awkward or embarrassing if translated literally."

The language demands on translators are much greater. "When they translate a book or a report, translators must be precise and grammatically correct," Mr. Williams said. "Once they have turned in their work, it is there for all to see and judge. That is why we insist that they constantly improve their passive languages."

These, he explained, are languages other than one's native language. He said his students were taught to interpret or translate from these passive languages into their native language.

He said that students "come here thinking they can manipulate such languages like a native. But they do not have the feeling you get for a language learned in childhood and the formative years."

The school admits only students whose native language is German, English, French, Spanish, Italian or Arabic. Students must also have a good knowledge of two passive languages.

"We encourage them to work on a third passive language," Mr. Williams said, "because if they don't they will not stand much of a chance of getting a good job. The Common Market, for example, expects you to have two passive languages and a pretty good knowledge of a third."

ARTS / LEISURE

London Stage Is Falling Up

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A year that saw the arrival of the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Barbican, major new plays from Pinter and Stoppard and the storming of Broadway with "Cats" and "Good" can hardly be described as a disastrous one for the British theater in general. Yet 1982 also saw a moment in early October when 12 London playhouses were dark, with four actually for sale; the permanent loss of Riverside Studios, which had operated continuously world theater seasons of a kind long since abandoned by the RSC; and the demise of the Talk of the Town and the Astoria as cabaret theaters.

It also saw an American (James Nederlander) buy the Aldwych and a Canadian (Edwin Mirvish) buy the Old Vic. It saw theater budgets being slashed all over the country as Arts Council grants failed to keep pace with inflation, and it saw an increasingly determined determination in the commercial West End to rely on old stars and even older musicals to keep theaters open.

By my reckoning, in London alone, 286 shows opened this year, some in the repertoires of the two big culture palaces run by the National and the RSC, some in the pits and clubs and a few even in the West End. It was a year of change, some making a little money, Michael Frayn's classic backstage farce, "Noises Off," is probably earning a lot, as doubtless still is the New York import about deaf liberation, "Children of a Lesser God." But others have to play at least a year to get their money back in the commercial theater, and many are not going to get it back even then.

On the credit side, this has been the year of Pinter's superb triple bill, "Other Places," of Stoppard's mythical and therefore hugely underrated "Real Thing," of Jonathan Miller's stunning theatrical farewells with the Anton Lesser "Hamlet" and the English National Opera's "Rigoletto" (far and away the best musical in town).

The essential problems have not changed much since this time last year: a West End suffering increasingly from inner-city decay so that its traditional local audiences find it hard to get to, harder still to park in, expensive to attend and unattractive to visit. The tourists who once took their place in the golden early 1970s are coming to much the same conclusion — that theatergoing, like charity, should begin either at home (with out-of-town television versions of such classics as "Nicholas Nickleby") or in a local playhouse where the costs and the inconvenience can at least be cut by half. Meanwhile a once-thriving pub circuit is also se-

THEATER IN ENGLAND

verly strapped for cash both over the counter and backstage, while, increasingly, any money spent too visibly at the National or the Barbican (the riverboat disaster that was Ayckbourn's "Way Upstream," for instance, or the brave attempt at an angry pantomime in the Barbican's "Poppy") begins to look dangerously like profligacy.

In a world where "The Mousetrap" can run 30 years on a shoestring, who needs epic adventures in great stagecraft? The answer is, of course, that we do: During a recession, as Busby Berkeley discovered in the Hollywood 1930s, there's nothing quite like an extravaganza, but try telling that to the banking theater managers of Shaftesbury Avenue. The success of "Guys and Dolls" is living proof that Berkeley was right, but then again it is playing maybe two nights a week, on a heavily subsidized stage at the National.

Equivalent musical hits in the commercial theater are the Lloyd-Webber double, "Cats" and "Evita," and brief limited-season visits by Peter O'Toole and Richard Harris, and that's about it unless you count a seasonal "Peter Pan" at the Barbican. Other shows are getting by just hanging on. Some-time they are even making a little money: Michael Frayn's classic backstage farce, "Noises Off," is probably earning a lot, as doubtless still is the New York import about deaf liberation, "Children of a Lesser God." But others have to play at least a year to get their money back in the commercial theater, and many are not going to get it back even then.

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Mr. Swigert was the pilot of the Apollo-13 moon-landing mission, which was aborted while in lunar orbit on April 13, 1970, after an oxygen tank in the rear of the command capsule exploded. The blast cut off the capsule's electrical power, water and oxygen supplies and threatened to maroon Mr. Swigert and two other astronauts in space. Three days later, the three brought the crippled ship home to a heroes' welcome.

After Mr. Swigert's last chemotherapy treatment, which followed the November general election, he developed complications and was hospitalized in Denver.

Other deaths: Vasily Darsel, 25, a star midfielder on the Soviet team at the 1982 World Cup soccer championship, in an automobile crash in the Soviet state of Georgia, date undisclosed.

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ready forfeited their shoes and much of their dignity in an evening that made even Elizabeth Taylor in "The Little Foxes" seem almost credible by comparison.

The major holiday treat of this December is a new opera for children by Charles Strouse, the Broadway composer of "Annie," which also happens to be back in the West End. "Nightingale," at the Lyric Hammersmith, is all his own work and, with the exception of perhaps a few dozen words, is totally sung.

The story is the Hans Christian Andersen tale of the emperor who releases a pet bird from its cage because, in the words of the show's best song, "a singer has to be free." The nightingale later returns to save the emperor from death. In Peter James's colorful production the show retains presumably conscious elements of an amateur end-of-term school show.

Before his Broadway triumphs started, with "Bye Bye Birdie" 22 years ago, Strouse studied under Aaron Copland and Nadia Boulanger and there's no doubt that "Nightingale" is his bid to return to a higher form of the stage musical: it is in many ways comparable to a similar attempt made by Stephen Sondheim with "Pacific Overtures" and on first hearing some of the music here is equally mystified.

But if it is unlikely that a hit song will emerge from the score, it is also unlikely that there has been since the Rice-Webber "Joseph" a show so perfectly pitched as an adult Christmas present. I have to say that my three children were fractionally disappointed, having perhaps expected another moppet show of "Annie's" ilk.

This one is distinctly more up-market, elegant and ambitious: It is cast largely with singers from English opera companies, and therefore is expertly sung. The book is somewhat thin, but for that we have only Anderson to blame, while the performances, notably of Sarah Brightman as the nightingale and Gordon Sandison as the emperor, are tilted sensibly if not at Covent Garden then at the very least toward Sadler's Wells or the London Coliseum.

Though this lightest of operas is unlikely to take Broadway by storm, it should have a long life around schools and colleges as well as small-stage theaters looking for an elegant alternative to seasonal pantomime. The score will take some getting used to, which is why I eagerly await the issue in March of the long-playing record.

Sheridan Morley is going on vacation. He will resume his column in February.

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Simone Valère, Jean Desailly star in Ustinov's "Teeth."

A Shade of Beethoven

By Thomas Quinn Curris
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — By curious chance, Peter Ustinov's latest play, "Beethoven's Teeth," is having its world premiere in Paris, in French translation.

Ustinov, as Sacha Guitry and Noel Coward before him and Molire before that, often writes his

principal roles for his own inter-

pretation. He did so in this case, but a film commitment intervened and he has been obliged to postpone the London opening, in which he will appear as old Ludwig transposed to a contemporary setting. Thus, the newest product of his industrious pen is first to be beheld in Yves Vauco's adaptation at the Théâtre de la Madeleine.

The author-actor tends increasingly to sketch his situations and characters lightly. Consider the fanciful premise here. Beethoven is summoned from the shades to spend a few days in the home of a modern English music critic. (The materialization is evoked by the cry of a Viennese au pair girl residing in the London household.) The bewildered genius is fitted out with a hearing aid so that he can listen to his own creations. However, like the returned Goethe of the Friedell-Polgar cabaret skit, he would find any examination about his work. He only dimly recalls his immortal symphonies, confuses Schubert and Weber, is astonished by rock and a chance visit to a disco inferno. He is no ghost — having been restored to the flesh — and he has an omnivorous appetite. Further, his stay in the beyond has not softened his gruff candor. As a houseguest he is a problem.

All this is amusing, but it does not constitute a satisfactory full-length evening. Many of the contrasts are cleverly conveyed, lively operas are bandied and there is a sprinkling of wit here and there, but the material would be twice as sharp and pointed if half as long.

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'Tis the Season for Forgiving

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a surprising number of places ranging from dinner parties to lines in stores, an equally surprising number of people seem to be pondering the "turn-the-other-cheek" aspects of the movie "Gandhi." Maybe it has something to do with the forgive-and-forget feeling that overwhelms everyone as a new year approaches. Or perhaps it's a testament to the legacy of the man and to the film that tells Gandhi's story.

Much of the talk involves questions that are deeply perplexing, though hardly new — things like whether and how it is possible to forgive one's enemies, or whether, as Martin Luther King said, it is possible to "conquer with love." In an eye-for-an-eye world, isn't vengeance appropriate? Gandhi's message is unequivocal: "If everyone took an eye for an eye, the whole world would be blind."

To a victim of battered-wife syndrome, advice to turn the other cheek seems a bit ludicrous," said Doris Donnelly, a visiting lecturer at Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey. "But ultimately, when that battered wife is out of danger, at some point she's going to have to address the question of forgiveness — or hang onto her outrage for the rest of her life."

Schiller said that "hate is a prolonged form of suicide." Donnelly said, in "The Human Condition," she added, Hannah Arendt wrote that "without forgiveness, our capacity to act would, as it were, be confined to one single deed from which we could never recover."

Donnelly has been writing and teaching in the field of reconciliation for a decade, and she believes that the concept of forgiveness has had something of an image problem. "People think that it's weakness. There is an etiquette that says: 'Don't forgive. Show your strength by your toughness in never forgiving.'"

She believes, however, that much of what people usually describe as reconciliation is "false forgiveness."

It's easy to fake a reconciliation, and our language enshrines the idea in phrases like "kiss and make up." We're programmed to bypass real forgiveness among people and nations. A peace treaty is the same. Forget that "you bombed our orphanages and hurt our people; sign a treaty and all will be forgiven. But they really mean, 'How can we pretend we're reconciled?' It's easy to sign a peace treaty or shake hands. It's not easy to forgive."

What characterizes real forgiveness, and not the unreal kind? "It's when you can feel at peace with it."

It's when you can remember the event on the person, and your stomach no longer churns. Forgiveness is a process, a gradual thing. Many people forget that time is essential to the equation."

However, Susan Jacoby, a New York writer who has been working for five years on a study of revenge from a psychological, legal, historical and religious standpoint, said: "There are some things that perhaps ought not to be forgiven. I don't know many concentration-camp survivors who have forgiven their guards."

She added: "Forgiving your enemies is always easier when you've done something about what they did to you. There is nothing wrong with making someone pay — but

do you keep going on doing it forever?"

But retribution, if inappropriate to the offense, may spark a vicious circle of revenge everlasting, be it between people or nations. "That's where law and international treaties are important," said Jacoby. "Even if you take a cynical view of human nature, it is still possible to find a zone of detachment that may enable us not to murder each other."

Donnelly said the power of modern weaponry makes these questions of more than hypothetical interest, and gives a film like "Gandhi" an eerie timeliness. She noted, "There is an old proverb that goes, 'The person who pursues revenge should dig two graves.'"

Al Haig and Canapes

By Charlotte Curris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alexander M. Haig Jr., in a dinner jacket and a tan acquired on a recent trip to Israel, was at an elaborate holiday dinner and in a deliciously good mood. Life has been interesting, he said, since he so precipitously left the State Department last summer. He likes the Hudson Institute, think tank, his speech-making and whatever he does at United Technologies.

It has come out that President Ronald Reagan fired Haig, the precise reason and sequence of events is hazy, and Haig has done little to clarify matters. The mystery adds a certain glamour to a dispirited, enigmatic man who has never revealed the details of his relationship with former President Richard M. Nixon and Watergate. He was an intriguing guest of honor who charmed, even dazed, New Yorkers who politely lined up to be introduced.

"He's not so terrifying," said Jacqueline Brynner, Yul Brynner's wife, and he is very bright." Mrs. Brynner, the TV newsman Mike Wallace, Time magazine editor Henry Anatole Grunwald, the gossip columnist Aileen "Sassy" Mehle and former Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti were among those at Haig's table. Almost immediately, Grunwald and Haig got into a discussion of the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and U.S.-Soviet relations.

"I can tell you this," Haig said in his amused way. "It isn't going to matter that Andropov likes American jazz."

The Russians and the MX missile went with the fish course. Haig, famous for speaking impenetrable jargon, defended the MX in perfect English. He was not much

for the "dense pack," he said, preferring instead the shuttle railway basting.

"I do not believe in criticizing the president," he said still during cocktails. Yet, like all passionate politicians, he criticizes indirectly simply by stating his own views positively. The shuttle railway basting, for instance, was President Jimmy Carter's proposal for the MX.

Over the pork with wild rice, apricots and prunes, Civiletti raised the hope that Senator John Glenn would be the Democrats' 1984 presidential candidate — which may be what prompted Haig to mutter something about Walter Mondale's chances, causing Mehle to hoot with laughter.

She recalled that Clare Boothe Luce had once asked her to ask Mondale why he dropped out of the 1976 presidential race. "He said he didn't have the stomach for it," Mehle said. "He said running for president just

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Machine of the Year

"There are some occasions," states TIME this week, "when the most significant force in a year's news is not a single individual but a process, and a widespread recognition by a whole society that this process is changing the course of all other processes."

That is why, after weighing the ebb and flow of events around the world, TIME has decided that 1982 is the year of the computer.

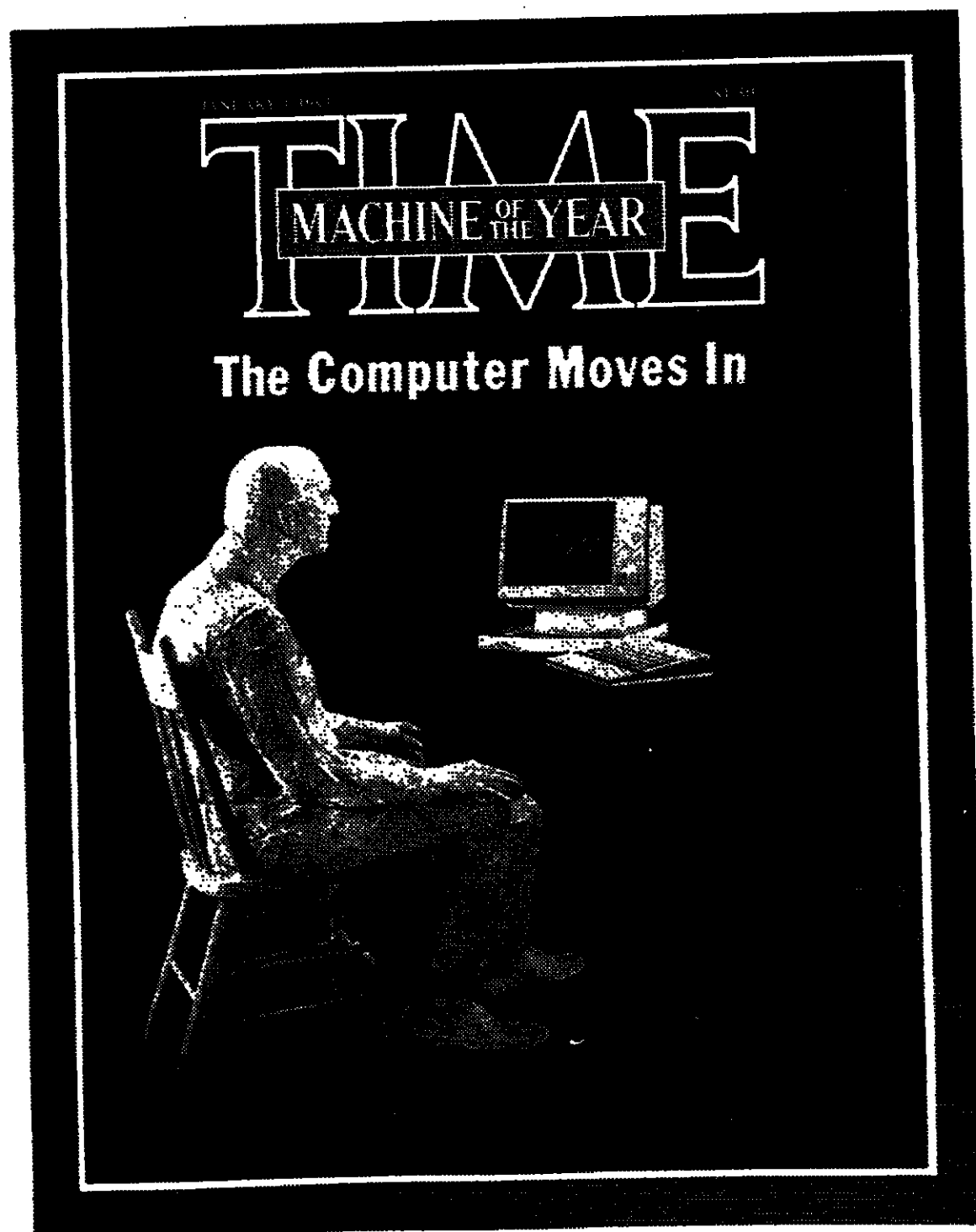
This was the year in which the computer literally forced its way into America's social consciousness. The sales figures were awesome. The "information revolution" that futurists have long predicted has arrived, bringing with it the promise of dramatic changes in the way people live and work, perhaps even in the way they think. America will never be the same. In a larger perspective, the entire world will never be the same.

In a striking departure, a machine—not a man, woman or group of individuals—graces the cover of TIME's annual Man of the Year issue.

TIME's first Man of the Year was Charles Lindbergh—the "Lone Eagle," a hero chosen perhaps in part because his accomplishment in 1927 was without benefit of supportive technology.

Such is the magnitude of the changes the world has undergone, and that TIME has witnessed every week since its founding six decades ago.

This week's issue, *The Machine of the Year*, is indicative of TIME's continuing responsiveness to the story of change as the magazine enters its 60th year of publication. And indicative, also, of the kind of journalism that attracts nearly 30 million men and women around the world every week.



French Set for U.S. TGV

PARIS — France has agreed to sell its high-speed train, the TGV, to the United States.

The TGV is a high-speed train that can travel at speeds of up to 260 miles per hour.

But the French have to sell it to the United States before the end of the year.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1982

INVESTOR NOTEBOOK

By STEVE LOHR

Stronger Yen, Declining Rates Expected to Push Tokyo Shares

This is the last in a series of articles dealing with the outlook for stocks in 1983.

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange has taken off in recent weeks, driven higher by a stronger yen, the prospect of lower interest rates and the belief that the strong but stagnant Japanese economy may be heading for a gradual recovery.

Tokyo share prices soared Tuesday morning to an all-time high of 3,042.83 on the Nikkei Dow Jones index, before retreating in profit-taking to close at 3,016.67, still a gain of 1.60 on the day. Since the beginning of October, the value of the 225 issues included in the index has increased almost 17 percent, with nearly 10 percent of the advance coming since Oct. 28.

Most analysts predict that despite fluctuations prices should continue to rise gradually, gaining perhaps another 10 percent over the next year. The volume of trading has also picked up considerably in recent weeks. For instance, 480 million shares changed hands in Monday's full session and Tuesday's final session of the year was only half a day with volume of about 400 million.

Several months ago, 225 million shares was a normal day's trading.

A major reason for the pickup in trading and prices has been the return to Tokyo of foreign investors, especially large U.S. private pension funds analysts say.

After being net sellers for the first half of 1982, foreign investors became net buyers of Japanese securities in September. There were big jumps in October and November, with foreigners becoming net purchasers of an estimated \$1 billion worth of Japanese stocks in October and of \$1.22 billion worth in November.

The recent appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar has lured many U.S. institutional investors into the Japanese market. Since Oct. 29, the yen has increased its value more than 15 percent against the dollar, closing Tuesday in Tokyo at 235.50 yen to the dollar.

By purchasing Japanese stocks when the yen is strengthening, the foreign investor can gain not only from any increase in share prices but also from the appreciation of the yen. Of course, if the yen weakens and stock prices fall, the same process works in reverse, thus doubling the potential loss.

A firm's yen will help the Japanese stock market only up to a certain point. Up to 220 yen to the dollar, the trend will be a positive factor for the Japanese market as a whole, according to Takayuki Nakajima, a senior economist at Daiwa Securities.

But should the yen strengthen beyond 220 to the dollar, it would hurt the market, Mr. Nakajima explained, because then the currency's value would make Japanese exports more expensive and less competitive in foreign markets.

Lower Rates Expected. Another force for optimism in the Tokyo market has been the expectation that the government will soon lower interest rates. With the yen stronger and U.S. interest rates declining, many analysts believe the Japanese central bank can now afford to lower rates to help stimulate the economy.

Corporate earnings in Japan are particularly sensitive to interest rate movements because most Japanese companies are highly leveraged. On average, a Japanese company's source of outside capital is about 85 percent debt and 15 percent equity.

Consumer electronics companies have done well in the recent market advance. For example, since late October the share price of TDK, a producer of tape for video and audio recorders, has added about 17 percent, said Maurice Eliezer, whose shares have increased 14 percent.

With rumors of rate cuts swirling, some interest rate-sensitive issues, such as trading companies and consumer credit firms, have been strong performers. If the economy strengthens, the basic industry stocks, such as Nippon Steel, should do well, analysts say. In fact, Nippon Steel shares have added 12 percent since the beginning of October.

But if the stock market surge indicates anything about Japan's economic fundamentals, it seems to be more that the economy has bottomed out and the likely trajectory is upward, not that a robust recovery is assuredly around the corner.

The movement on the Tokyo market still tends to be a faint echo of what happened the evening before on Wall Street. And the economic recovery Japan, as elsewhere, depends greatly on the United States.

"The U.S. economy will be a key consideration in determining how well the Tokyo market will do in the near future," said Zenichi Ishikawa, deputy general manager of institutional research at Daiwa.

The New York Times.

10 Nations Set Talks On IMF

Reuters

PARIS — Finance ministers of the so-called Group of 10 major industrial nations will meet in Paris Jan. 18 for what sources say will be further talks on plans to expand funding for the International Monetary Fund.

Sources in Paris said Tuesday that the full ministerial meeting will be preceded by a meeting of deputy finance ministers on Jan. 17, probably in Brussels. They gave no indication of the meetings' agendas.

But official sources in Tokyo said the ministers will discuss increasing the contributions of member countries to the IMF as a reduction of interest rates and urgent lending to help Latin American countries overcome their debt problems.

The group consists of the United States, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Sweden.

The Japanese sources also said a possible increase in funds available to a special IMF facility called the General Arrangement to Borrow (GAB) would probably be on the agenda. In addition, the GAB, used by the Group of 10 for lending among its own members, may be opened up to allow lending to all IMF members.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, current Group of 10 chairman, recently had preliminary talks with Saudi Arabia on IMF quotas, which news reports have said may involve a \$3-billion Saudi contribution to the GAB.

Further talks are expected early next year between the Saudis and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe, chairman of the IMF Interim Committee, and IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere.

Moves to involve the Saudis in a contribution to the GAB run parallel to other plans for an increase of between 40 percent and 60 percent in IMF quotas to strengthen the organization's strained liquidity position, and to increase GAB funds to \$20 billion from \$6.1 billion.

Efforts are under way to speed up a final decision on IMF quotas by bringing forward the next IMF Interim Committee meeting in Washington to Feb. 11 from April 24.

Meanwhile, Japanese banking sources said Tuesday that an international credit-risk information body, tentatively called the International Banking Institute, is likely to be established in Washington early in 1983.

Nearly 1,000 banks are expected to join the organization, which is being promoted by an committee of 11 U.S., West European and Japanese banks and headed by Chase Manhattan, they said.

Jaime Mosquera Castro, below, president of the Banco del Estado.



Felix Correa Maya, above, head of the Banco Nacional.

Bank Scandal Jolts Bogotá

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

BOGOTÁ — Colombia's financial life and its reputation for conservative money management have been shaken by a series of scandals that have forced the liquidation of one bank, the emergency nationalization of another and the jailing of a state governor and more than a dozen top officials of financial institutions.

In one case, 37,000 investors lost an estimated \$33 million. In another, 24,000 individuals and 26 foreign banks are awaiting word from bank examiners on the whereabouts of \$150 million.

The development has involved some of Colombia's most prestigious financial institutions, whose steel-and-glass headquarters offices along Bogotá's Seventh Avenue edge prominence only to the Andean slopes at the city's edge. "The uncertainty has become such that the slightest rumor can

cause a run on any of them," an American business analyst here said.

It has also further eroded Colombia's capacity to borrow abroad at a time when economic crises in Argentina and Mexico have diminished the disposition of foreign banks to lend to any Latin American nation. Although Colombia has the best debt profile in Latin America, the spreads on short-term loans it has recently negotiated have risen to one-half a percentage point above the London interbank rate.

President Belisario Betancur, an outspoken populist who took office four months ago, has accused the implicated financiers of "playing with the people's money."

On Oct. 8, he declared a 24-hour emergency to put into effect new lending limitations. He also

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Fed Confirms Policy Committee Voted to Ease Monetary Stance

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve System, clearly concerned about continuing weakness in the economy, voted last month to accept growth in its broad money supply at rates above the targets originally established for 1982.

The central bank reported Monday that, at a meeting in mid-November, the Federal Open Market Committee, its key policy group, had continued to shift its focus at least temporarily to controlling interest rates rather than managing the money supply. The record of the committee's discussions is normally released with a delay of about six weeks, although most of what was released Monday had been widely assumed by credit market participants.

At its meeting last month, the committee confirmed the decision it reached in October to ignore for the time being movements in M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply, because of distortions in the data caused by the ending of the "all-savers" program, the minutes disclosed.

All-savers certificates were special tax-exempt deposits that were offered to the public for a limited period. According to the minutes, the committee members reasoned that the proceeds from a large amount of maturing all-savers certificates were deposited in checking accounts that are counted as part of M-1. More than \$30 billion in all-savers certificates have matured since October.

The committee voted to seek growth in M-2 and M-3 at an annual rate of around 9.5 percent from September to December. Were that target to be achieved, growth in M-2 for 1982 would be 9.9 percent, while that for M-3 would be 10.5 percent. By comparison, M-2 in October and November increased at an annual rate of 9.9 percent and M-3 at an 8.5 percent rate.

The targets for M-2 and M-3 had originally been set at 6 percent to 9 percent and 6.5 percent to 9.5 percent, respectively. M-2 includes currency, checking accounts and

time and savings deposits held by individuals. M-3 includes M-2 plus time accounts held by businesses.

The Federal Reserve group concluded that growth in M-2 and M-3 at rates slower than the 9.5 percent set for the September-December period would be "acceptable and desirable" only if the slowdown were "associated with declining interest rates." Still faster monetary growth would be tolerated "if continuing economic and financial uncertainties should appear to be reflected in exceptional liquidity demands."

The Federal Reserve figures released Monday showed that its M-

1 measure of currency and checking accounts had increased \$600 million in the week ended Dec. 15, to a weekly average of \$480.3 billion. This was consistent with the pattern of rapid growth in M-1 that has been evident for several months.

In the four weeks ended Dec. 15, M-1 averaged \$477.6 billion, which represented a 17.2 percent compound annual rate of increase from its average of \$458.9 billion three months earlier. In the last six months, M-1 has increased at an annual rate of 11.2 percent, while over the last year it has risen 8.9 percent.

N.Y. Stock Prices Slip From Record In Profit-Taking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street stock prices pulled back Tuesday from the record level reached Monday as profit-taking pushed blue chip issues lower in light trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which soared 25.48 points to an all-time high of 1,070.35 Monday, closed off 11.68 points at 1,058.67. It had been ahead about two points at the outset.

The Dow, which broke the old record of 1,065.49 set Nov. 3, has climbed 80.30 points over the past six sessions and 293.63 points since hitting a 27-month low of 776.92 on Aug. 12.

Declines led advances 816-691 among the 1,904 NYSE issues traded, and the volume was 58.6 million, compared with 62.9 million Monday.

"The market doesn't look that good," said Harry Laubscher, market analyst for Paine Webber. He said Monday's rally was centered mainly in highly capitalized stocks held in institutional portfolios and it was these same issues that carried the market lower Tuesday.

The session was delayed 35 minutes in the first hour of trading by a fire at the New York Stock Exchange and marred at the outset by a computer problem that temporarily delayed transmission of information.

Because of the fire delay, it was difficult to determine a major trend in the market, which had been marked by Monday by considerable buying in blue-chip and lower-priced basic industry stocks.

"In light of those big gains, it is not surprising for the market to pull back," said Harry Wilcof of Dean Witter Reynolds. "I still think this market is going to finish the week with a bang."

Asked to explain the sudden explosive rise Monday afternoon, A. Marshall Acuff Jr., a portfolio strategist at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said: "There had been a lot of talk lately about the market going down. When it didn't happen Monday, the buyers suddenly came in. It's the sort of self-reinforcing phenomenon we've been seeing."

Eugene Peroni, technical analyst for Wedbush, Noble, Cooke of Los Angeles, said the rally should continue through the week and into

1983. "I think we can go through some minor backing-and-forth," he said. "But this week should see a very traditional rally. It's a very enjoyable time."

But other analysts were skeptical of Monday's rally because the Dow average far outpaced the rest of the market. Other averages still were below their all-time highs.

Chase Manhattan, the nation's third largest bank, cut its prime lending rate to a two-year low of 11 percent from the prevailing 11 1/4 percent rate. But no other major banks followed the lead.

Analysts noted the federal funds rate banks charge one another for overnight loans rose at the outset even though the Federal Reserve revealed it had voted in November to lower the target for the interbank rate to a range of 6-10 percent from 7-10 1/2 percent the previous month.

The Fed also reported late Monday the nation's money supply rose \$600 million in the latest statistical week. The board indicated because of new money funds it plans to pay less attention than before to weekly movements in the supply.

Analysts said it will take signs the economy is improving in addition to lower interest rates to move the market substantially higher.

The government is slated to report on its index of leading economic indicators on Friday, the last day of the year.

On the NYSE floor, blue-chip American Telephone & Telegraph was off 1/8 to 59 1/2 following a 2-point jump Monday. Analysts say AT&T will benefit from the FCC's compensation ruling on telephone rates when AT&T divests its operating units.

Warner Communications, a 14-point loser Monday, was active and up 1 1/4 to 29 1/2. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis is resigning to become head of Warner Amex Cable Communications.

SAINT-GOBAIN

Jean-Jacques Faust has been appointed General Delegate of the Saint-Gobain Group for Brazil and Argentina. He took office as of November 1st. In this new capacity, he replaces Jean Ricommand.

Japanese Trade Surplus Plunges As Current Account Posts Deficit

United Press International

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus, a constant target of criticism by the United States and Europe, fell sharply in November to \$292 million from \$1.69 billion in October, the government reported Tuesday.

The current account, a broader measure of trade performance that includes services and certain unilateral transfers, swung into a \$283-million deficit after a \$1.43-billion surplus in October.

Officials at the Finance Ministry said the major factors in the sharp current-account reversal were increased payments of interest, dividends and royalties to foreign entities, coupled with decreased returns from overseas investments.

Foreigners have been heavy buyers of Japanese securities recently. The officials estimated that Japan's current-account surplus for the whole of 1982 would reach a \$7.5 billion. The surplus for the first 11 months came to \$6.8 billion, they said.

The decline in the trade surplus comes as the yen is steadily strengthening, a trend that undercuts the competitiveness of Japanese goods on world markets.

U.S. Assesses Trade Move U.S. officials in Tokyo say Japan's latest package of tariff cuts has some symbolic value in easing trade tensions, but will have little real impact on the country's huge trade surpluses with the United States and Europe. The Associated Press reported.

"Japan acted independently, on its own initiative," a U.S. Embassy official who requested anonymity said of the measures approved Friday by the Japanese cabinet. "Real actions like these deserve some credit."

But the trade-reform package, which Japan says is a year in progress, will have minimal effect on its surpluses with its major trading partners, and could serve to raise more than a diversion against anti-Japan protectionist moves in other countries, he predicted.

The latest package of 78 items does not incorporate any action on key U.S. categories of U.S. exports, such as agricultural products, which are the most sensitive.

Also, it left out further study of the question of remaining nontariff

barriers which have effectively kept a wide variety of foreign products out of Japan.

Ankylizing the Japanese plan, the U.S. official said even a sizable cut in tobacco tariffs, from 35 percent to 20 percent, may not necessarily mean an increase in foreign sales in the huge Japanese market for cigarettes because "there are so many other variables."

The U.S. share of Japan's government-controlled tobacco market is only 1.4 percent, and "an awful lot depends on the rules" in determining whether U.S. sales improve, the U.S. official said. The rules include quotas on the percentage of foreign products retail distributors may sell.

He said the package's provision for slashing duties on chocolate from 31.9 percent to 20 percent was "quite important" to the U.S. and Europe, but the significance of other elements cannot be assessed without careful study.

Japanese officials are concerned with whether the measures will blunt criticisms of Japan's trading policies during Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's mid-January visit to Washington.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Monday that the measures would be a major factor in the battle against rising protectionism in the United States and Europe.

But with unemployment soaring in the rest of the industrialized world, and Japan's 1981 trade surplus of \$16 billion with the United States and \$12 billion with the European Community expected to rise this year, pressures to shut out Japanese goods are likely to persist.

When Mr. Nakasone took over as head of Japan's conservative government on Nov. 27 he ordered swift steps to ease trade friction, which has met extreme resistance in his rural constituency-based Liberal Democratic Party.

On Jan. 13 the government will decide formally on further non-tariff steps, such as relaxing testing procedures, to demonstrate what it calls the openness of Japan's markets.

Abe to Tour Europe Reuters reported from Tokyo that Mr. Abe will visit five West European countries next week to ease trade friction. The foreign ministry said the trip will take him to Belgium, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

Mr. Abe, in meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other leaders is expected to seek their understanding of Japan's efforts to open its market to foreign goods, ministry sources said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 28, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	¥	S.F.	Sw.	Sc.	N.P.	DK.
Amsterdam	2.22	4.22	11.69	31.17	6.192	—	—	—	—
Brussels (a)	46.51	75.24	19.67	6.94	2.4108	17.765	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.24	—	—	1.735	—	90.25	—	—	—
London (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1,346.8	2,371.78	574.99	264.84	—	222.10	28.57	164.47	—
Paris	6.561	1,427.5	422.11	1,494	—	62.64	6.221	6.177	—
Porto	6.985	11.22	23.11	—	—	235.00	14.225	—	—
Zurich	1.995	3.207	84.15	29.70	—	8.146	75.945	4.270	—
1 SDR	0.9716	3.2277	84.15	29.70	—	8.146	75.945	4.270	—
1 SDR	1.1928	3.2277	2.132	2.297	1.028	2.297	51.373	2.297	—

Dollar Values

	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.	Per U.S.
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scandinavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Sterling. (b) French. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (d) Units of 100. (e) Units of 1,000.

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WEATHER

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ALASKA	13	5	ALASKA	13	5
ARIZONA	13	5	ARIZONA	13	5
ARKANSAS	13	5	ARKANSAS	13	5
CALIFORNIA	13	5	CALIFORNIA	13	5
COLORADO	13	5	COLORADO	13	5
CONNECTICUT	13	5	CONNECTICUT	13	5
DELAWARE	13	5	DELAWARE	13	5
FLORIDA	13	5	FLORIDA	13	5
GEORGIA	13	5	GEORGIA	13	5
ILLINOIS	13	5	ILLINOIS	13	5
INDIANA	13	5	INDIANA	13	5
IOWA	13	5	IOWA	13	5
KANSAS	13	5	KANSAS	13	5
KENTUCKY	13	5	KENTUCKY	13	5
LOUISIANA	13	5	LOUISIANA	13	5
MAINE	13	5	MAINE	13	5
MARYLAND	13	5	MARYLAND	13	5
MASSACHUSETTS	13	5	MASSACHUSETTS	13	5
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MINNESOTA	13	5	MINNESOTA	13	5
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NEW JERSEY	13	5	NEW JERSEY	13	5
NEW MEXICO	13	5	NEW MEXICO	13	5
NEW YORK	13	5	NEW YORK	13	5
NORTH CAROLINA	13	5	NORTH CAROLINA	13	5
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OHIO	13	5	OHIO	13	5
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TENNESSEE	13	5	TENNESSEE	13	5
TEXAS	13	5	TEXAS	13	5
UTAH	13	5	UTAH	13	5
Vermont	13	5	Vermont	13	5
VIRGINIA	13	5	VIRGINIA	13	5
WASHINGTON	13	5	WASHINGTON	13	5
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WYOMING	13	5	WYOMING	13	5

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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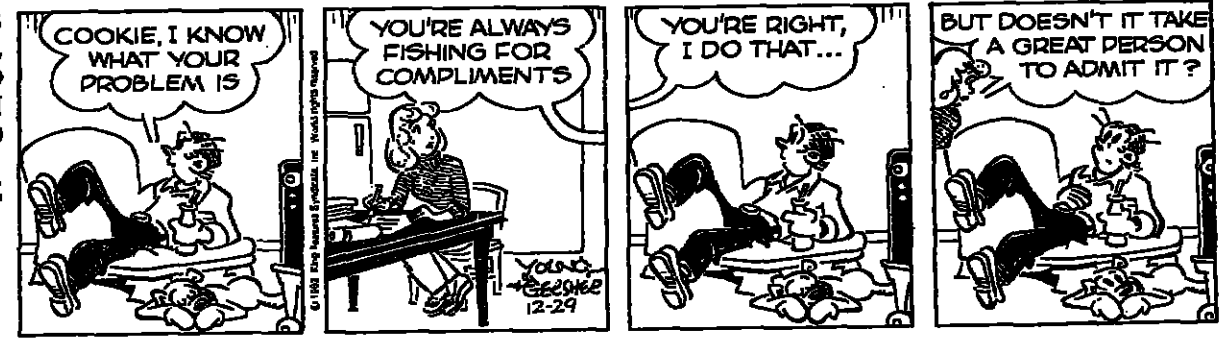
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A Cup Year's Final Sips, Sweet and Sour



West German goalkeeper Harald Schumacher in World Cup form against France.

LONDON — The curtain falls on soccer's year of the forked tongue. Spain "organized" the World Cup, Italy won it, the minnows of Cameroon, Algeria and Honduras laced it with unexpected spices and Brazil gave it soul.

FIFA's presidency rings out the old with congratulatory peals to the magnificence of Spanish efficiency. Magnificence? Well, to Spanish flair then, for its averting self-induced catastrophe in the nick of time was certainly something to behold.

We shall long be indebted to the senior or seniorita who, two days before the big kickoff, discovered that every exit door at Barcelona's Nou Camp Stadium was hung the wrong way around; they opened inward instead of out.

That was Spain '82. We rarely knew when to laugh or cry, when to applaud or despise. The police were accused of brutal assaults on journalists in Madrid, but there was silence on their undercover operation — code-named Orange — that apparently foiled Basque terrorist plans to bomb Bilbao, Alicante and Madrid and to jam radio and TV broadcasts.

Not that FIFA acknowledges such trifling undercurrents. Its president, Joao Havelange, deals in facts. He tells us: "This World Cup drew over two million spectators in the 17 stadia in 14 cities chosen as its venues and nearly 10 billion people, more than twice the world population, followed this world championship on television."

Presidential antennae obviously extend beyond our ken. We should not question official statistics, but one that Havelange omitted was the average attendance — 35,698

— was the lowest at a World Cup for 20 years.

Italy, however, is the place for stats. The Italians glory in the £90,000 (about \$144,000) paid to each of its heroes. The Italian milk company that signed up Paolo Rossi in advance reports 20-30 percent increases in sales. And from Pope John Paul II to President Pertini, accolades and honours have showered down to the squad's second reserve goalkeeper.

Of course, the Italians can be as selective as FIFA when it comes to statistics. Few mention the cup-record 11 cautions that disgraced the championship effort or the fact that the *azzurri* have been unable, since the cup, to win on home soil against Switzerland or Czechoslovakia or Romania.

It would be churlish not to repeat that enough beauty and indomitable spirit emerged in the Italian effort to earn the 1982 World Cup — but, still, the lingering memory is of Coach Enzo Bearzot, a gaunt but basically good guy, emerging from an embrace with Claudio Gentile with his sunglasses smashed to bits.

Bones, too, are vulnerable. Gerry Armstrong's penetrating runs epitomized the bravery of the Northern Irish in the face of foul Spanish intimidation in Valencia, but a matter of weeks after being acclaimed Britain's most successful player of the tournament, Armstrong broke an ankle in a Watford reserve game.

"They gave me a golden boot," he laughed. "Now I've got a plaster one."

That is the power of this global event. It can transform the lives of individuals for better or for worse. Thomas N'Kono, the magnificently acrobatic goalkeeper of Cameroon, of course, could not be allowed to stay in the natural surroundings that had produced his uniquely entertaining style; he transferred to Espanol Barcelona (although getting his wife and two daughters out of Cameroon was a protracted affair, as the government put the squeeze on him for unpaid taxes).

Other nations demanded more from their stars. The Soviet Union dangled the carrot of freedom in front of Oleg Blokhin but, after his failure against Poland, promptly reversed that decision. "We cannot afford to lose our top men," was Konstantin Beskov's managerial explanation. "Also, you have to remember, there won't be any foreign players coming to play in Russia."

Beskov, in turn, lost (or vacated) his role, and the entire Soviet team took unmerciful criticism for what in truth had been a World Cup wrecked by unkind injuries to key players and by the toll of having played Brazil first in the severe heat and humidity of Seville. Even so, Renato Dassev, his elastic goalie, has emerged as that rarity — the praised individual star — in the Soviet Union.

Praise has been in short supply in West Germany, particularly for Harald Schumacher, the perpetrator of that horrendous foul on Patrick Battiston. The French defender has recovered from neck and spinal injuries, and although Schumacher has fought off threats to his goalkeeping position, the stigma of that reckless body charge will be his to his last game and beyond.

In terms of lost esteem and the hundreds of thousands of sponsor-

ship deuchmarks that is worth Schumacher is the ultimate loser of 1982. This new year, while the Bundesliga is in repose, the word persists that his national manager, Jupp Derwall, will soon become the first Bundesliga manager in history to "leave" office in mid-term.

Outside West Germany, managers come and go more frequently than players. Third-place Poland was somewhat bizarre. Antoni Piechniczek "resigned" his No. 2 jersey was installed, and then the process reversed — leaving (I think) Piechniczek in command.

Fourth placed Michel Hidalgo, having thrived with a true taste of gypsy French soccer, stepped down, all by himself, to control his country's coaching system. Fiech-niczek returned home to discover a burglar had taken his car, his cups and his medals.

Jose Santamaria probably felt little better. The sack he might have expected following Spain's feeble World Cup, but it must have galled to see his federation's president, Pablo Forja, so handsomely re-elected.

The mastery of survival is not, however, a purely political art. Milan Miljanic publicly accepted responsibility for Yugoslavia's dreadful cup failure and then shuffled off to a lucrative post with Valencia in Spain while three of his players — Vladimir Petrovic, Safet Susic and Dusan Savic — found that his signed promise of immediate release to foreign clubs had been withdrawn.

Mind you, Miljanic is far from the richest loser of 1982. The Brazilians were, for the most part, the true spirit of the World Cup. Nevertheless, Italy deserved to whip them on the day, so Socrates, the doctor who plays as if on stilts, and Tele Santana, the manager who liberated the Brazilian style, are fortunate to still be calling the tune.

Socrates suggested he would quit after Spain, but has been tempted by a two-year contract said to be for a minimum of £20,000 a month and guaranteed time off for his medicine. And Santana? "Coaching Brazil is a good way to grow old quickly," he said. Rather than do that, he nipped off to Saudi Arabia, where a two-year club stint will make him a dollar millionaire.

Ah, well. It's only a game, hardly life or death — unless your name is Domingo Padilla Lainez or Jose Maria Maldonado. Lainez was a young Honduran who took his own life when a shocking refereeing decision cost his team a cup victory over Spain. And Maldonado was the president of Mundespasa, whose wretched tickets and hotels organization was to have been officially investigated after the World Cup.

Maldonado's fatal heart attack takes to the grave much of the acrimony that ruined the tournament for a few thousand genuine followers of soccer — those not content to sit with 10 billion others and watch the game second-hand on the box. They may never know exactly why they missed out on a magnificent time.

■ Rossi Player of Year

The sports newspaper *l'Equipe* announced Tuesday that Paolo Rossi, who led the Italy to World Cup victory after playing only three matches all season following a two-year suspension for his involvement in a soccer bribery scandal, has been elected European player of the year. United Press International reported from Paris.

Dokes-Weaver Rematch Is Ordered

PANAMA CITY — The World Boxing Association has ordered a rematch of the Dec. 10 fight in which Michael Dokes destroyed Mike Weaver as its heavyweight champion.

WBA President Gilberto Mendoza said late Monday that the decision was made at a special meeting of the WBA's executive committee during which videotapes of the controversial fight were shown three times with boxing experts and doctors offering their assessments.

The fight was stopped early in the first round by referee Joey Curtis. Weaver was knocked down in

the opening seconds but appeared to have recovered when Curtis stopped the fight.

The sudden ending prompted a charge by Weaver that a fix had been arranged by promoter Don King, a remark for which he later apologized.

King's son Carl manages Dokes. Carl King called the WBA ruling unfair, adding, "I have to stand with Joey Curtis's decision to stop the fight." He said the effect of the ruling will be to make referees more hesitant about stopping fights.

Curtis said he had acted as he did because of the death of Korean Dr. Koo Kim as the result of a brain injury suffered in a WBA

lightweight title fight with Ray Mancini in the same Las Vegas ring about a month earlier.

It is a situation that is presented when there are fights with a controversial result, and this is one of them, Elias Cordoba, president of the WBA's world championships committee, said of the order for the rematch.

The committee faulted the referee for not having given Weaver an eight-second count when he was knocked down 40 seconds into the fight.

One member of the committee noted that Curtis gave Weaver only five seconds to recover. "He should have counted the eight seconds," he said.

"He took rights away from Weaver by not completing the count," Mendoza said the fight must take place within 90 days, by March 27. He said Don King will have a period of 30 days, starting Monday, to agree on terms for the bout.

If the agreement is not reached by then, the fight will be put up for public auction within 10 days.

Don Manuel, Weaver's representative, presented the petition for review to the executive committee.

"We asked for the review because we were not in agreement and we thought that the decision was not fair. Weaver and I are grateful to the association for the decision to repeat the fight," Manuel said.

Ed Brown, the WBA's vice president for North America, said that all the officials and authorities for the new fight will be selected by the association and not by the local boxing authorities where it will take place.

The site has yet to be determined.

■ Ex-Champ Oguma Retires

Former World Boxing Council flyweight champion Soji Oguma, 31, has announced his retirement. United Press International reported from Tokyo.

During a 13-year career, Oguma won the title from Benito Gonzalez of Venezuela in October, 1974, lost it to Miguel Canto of Mexico in January, 1975 and regained it with a ninth-round knockout of South Korean Park Chan-Ho in May, 1980. He was again dethroned, by Mexican Antonio Avelar, a year later.

Oguma had a 38-10-1 record with 20 knockouts.



Joe Cribbs on his TD run.

Franklin, Defense Lead Dolphins to Victory Over Bills

MIAMI — Two touchdowns by fullback Andre Franklin and a stubborn defense led the Miami Dolphins to a 27-10 National Football League victory over the Buffalo Bills here Monday night.

The 4-4 Bills must beat New England on Sunday to make the playoffs; the Dolphins (6-2) had already gained a playoff spot.

Buffalo scored on its first play from scrimmage, when running back Joe Cribbs slipped through a hole up the middle and raced 62 yards. The next time the Bills got the ball they drove from their 4 to the Miami 30, where Efraim Herrera kicked a 48-yard field goal.

But the Dolphin defense, led by end Kim Bokamper, safeties Glenn and Lyle Blackwood and cornerback Fulton Walker, shut down the Bills the rest of the way.

Tony Nathan's one-yard plunge cut Buffalo's lead to 10-7 at halftime. Franklin scored on runs of 2 and 6 yards in, respectively, the third and fourth periods; both touchdowns were set up by Buffalo fumbles. Uwe von Schamann kicked field goals of 35 and 30 yards.

The victory was Miami Coach Don Shula's 200th in regular-season play.

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Ex-Celtic Graham Makes a Final Step From Court to Court

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The new judge — brand-new, having been sworn in only three days before — returned from the courtroom at noon last Thursday and entered the chambers in the Middlesex County Courthouse here. He is going through a two-week orientation period. After that, the 37-year-old judge will sit on the bench in the Roxbury District Court. He is one of only 16 black judges in the state and federal system of Massachusetts.

The new judge was wearing the black pleated robe of the judiciary, which, of course, is customary. But when he began to unzip the robe, something unusual struck the eye. It was the ring he wore on the fourth finger of his right hand. It is a player's ring and emblematic of the Boston Celtics' championship season of 1969.

His wearer was born Robert Malcolm Graham on Feb. 23, 1945, in Parrot, Georgia, the second child of Bobbie and Elmore Graham.

Life was not easy for blacks in Georgia in those times. His father, who tended a small farm, was able to get only as far as the second grade before quitting school to work. When Mal — that's what they called the second son — was 2, he moved the family to White Plains, New York.

They found an apartment in the only public housing project in the community. With a government rent subsidy and a job as a sanitation worker, Bobbie Graham could provide for his family, which would include a third son.

The Grahams lived in a predominately black housing project. It was crowded and the tensions within were similar to those of inner cities — there was frustration and violence and drugs.

Mal stayed out of trouble, though, and was a good student and showed signs of being a talented athlete.

In 1963, he received a basketball scholarship to New York University — it was probably the only way he could have afforded to attend college. The school had good basketball teams in those days and Graham, a well-built, 6-foot-1-inch guard, became a star. In his senior year, he broke most of the school's scoring records.

He also was outstanding in the classroom. He would receive the distinguished Rudolf Brosius key as NYU's outstanding business writing and speaking student.



Judge Robert Malcolm Graham, in chambers.

He then retired for a year, hoping for total remission so he could resume his basketball career.

"But I realized that basketball can't be everything," he said. "It can be good and it can teach important lessons, like discipline and hard work, but it's got to be put in the right perspective."

Although medication could control his disease, Graham would never play pro basketball again.

He decided to try law. He liked it, especially for the independence it might provide. "You can go anywhere and hang up a shingle," he said.

He entered the Boston College law school, a 25-year-old full-time student with a wife and daughter. At Boston College, he received the Earl Warren Legal Defense Fund Award, and in 1974 passed the Massachusetts State Bar exam.

For eight years he practiced with the Boston law firm of Budd, Reilly and Wiley. Then, two months ago, outgoing Gov. Edward J. King nominated Graham for district court.

Graham would get the appointment, honored, to be sure, but feeling deep responsibility.

"I know there's a cynicism about the court system," he said. "And I think part of that has to do with the judges often being too aloof from the community. I'd like the people to know more about what's going on in the courts, and why certain decisions are made."

"I'd start with school children coming in to see how it's run, and I think there could be a working relationship between the courts and various social-service agencies."

Graham's jurisdiction is in a heavily black area.

"I don't think the courts overall have been friendly to blacks," he said. "It's a system based on precedent, and some of the precedent goes back to when we had a slave-holding society."

When Graham was sworn in, in the chambers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, King made the opening remarks. He said the new appointee had shown excellence and compassion in his practice of the law, and it was expected that as a sitting judge he would be "an anchor and a symbol."

The 250 people present, many of them members of the judiciary and legislature, applauded politely. But Graham's younger daughter, 4-year-old Tracey, jumped to her feet and waved and cheered.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE						
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	10	7	1	.588	219	164
Indianapolis	6	2	0	.750	197	159
San Francisco	6	2	0	.750	184	124
Los Angeles	6	2	0	.750	232	129
Philadelphia	5	4	0	.556	184	184
San Diego	4	4	0	.500	119	145
Atlanta	4	4	0	.500	119	145
Green Bay	3	5	0	.375	114	132
St. Louis	2	6	0	.250	129	213
San Francisco	1	7	0	.125	109	210
Minnesota	0	8	0	.000	104	282

DETROIT						
Detroit	3	5	0	.375	154	159
New Orleans	3	5	0	.375	154	159
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	154	159
Philadelphia	3	5	0	.375	167	169
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	167	169
San Francisco	3	5	0	.375	189	183
San Francisco	1	7	0	.125	179	205
(a-catched street bet!!)						
Monday's Tussle						
Miami 27, Buffalo 10						
Sunday's Games						
N.Y. Jets at Kansas City						
N.Y. Giants at Philadelphia						
L.A. Raiders at Washington						
Chicago at Tampa Bay						
Buffalo at New England						
Chicago at Houston						
Cleveland at Pittsburgh						
Atlanta at Baltimore						
San Francisco at New Orleans						
Green Bay at Detroit						
L.A. Rams at San Francisco						
San Francisco at San Diego						
Denver at Seattle						
Monday's Game						
Dallas at Minnesota						

NFL Playoff Format

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top eight teams in each of the American and National conferences will advance to the playoffs (see tie-breakers section for determination of seedings), and will be seeded 1 to 8 for the duration of the playoffs by win-loss percentage and tie-breakers.

APC and NFC (First Round)

January 8-9

APC and NFC (Second Round)

January 15-16

Lowest remaining seeds of highest remaining teams; second-seeded teams at second-round games.

January 22-23

Conference Championship Games

Winners of Jan. 15-16 games at home of highest remaining seeds.

January 30

Super Bowl XVIII, at Pasadena, California

APC vs. NFC champions

APC all-stars vs. NFC all-stars

Pro Bowl, at Honolulu

APC all-stars vs. NFC all-stars

U.S. College Basketball Polls

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches has selected the following as the top 25 college basketball players and records in the nation:

Rank	Player	Team	Points	Rebounds	Assists
1	Indiana (54)	440			
2	Memphis (14)	440			
3	Memphis (14)	440			
4	Memphis (14)	440			
5	Memphis (14)	440			
6	Memphis (14)	440			
7	Memphis (14)	440			
8	Memphis (14)	440			
9	Memphis (14)	440			
10	Memphis (14)	440			

NBA Standings

United Press International

NEW YORK — The NBA standings as of Dec. 27:

Rank	Team	W	L	Pct.	PF	PA
1	Philadelphia	22	7	.759	119	
2	New York	19	13	.594	139	
3	New York	19	13	.594	139	
4	New York	19	13	.594	139	
5	New York	19	13	.594	139	
6	New York	19	13	.594	139	
7	New York	19	13	.594	139	
8	New York	19	13	.594	139	
9	New York	19	13	.594	139	
10	New York	19	13	.594	139	

NHL Standings

United Press International

NEW YORK — The NHL standings as of Dec. 27:

Rank	Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
1	Los Angeles	14	7	5	.667	123	103
2	Vancouver	13	6	7	.654	123	103
3	Calgary	13	7	7	.654	123	103
4	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103
5	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103
6	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103
7	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103
8	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103
9	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103
10	Philadelphia	13	7	7	.654	123	103

NHL Scoring Leaders

United Press International

NEW YORK — The NHL scoring leaders as of Dec. 27:

Rank	Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
1	Gretzky, Edm.	Edmonton	27	34	61
2	MacInnis, G.	St. Louis	27	34	61
3	MacInnis, G.	St. Louis	27	34	61
4	MacInnis, G.	St. Louis	27	34	61
5	MacInnis, G.	St. Louis	27	34	61
6	MacInnis, G.	St. Louis	27	34	61
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